Volume 163 No. 11

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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USDA Cautions Against Greater Fertilizer Use

The Department of Agriculture last week cautioned farmers against using fertilizers to make up for the production losses that will result from this year's cuts in acreages for surplus crops, stating that such action upon the part of the growers may "accentuate the surplus problem" which eventually would have to be shared by the individual farmer.

The department's warning appeared to take issue with the campaign now being waged by the fertilizer industry through the National Fertilizer Association of aiding farmers to maintain income levels through lower production costs made possible by greater use of fertilizers. It was the department's view that the farmers would find it of greater advantage to use the fertilizer in shifting the diverted acreage to hay and pasture.

NFA Amazed at USDA Stand

NFA expressed amazement and disappointment at the department's statement. The association said that the department, in effect, was recommending that the farmers continue high-cost operations. "Someone down the line in the department seems to have slipped up," a spokesman for the association said.

Commenting on fertilizers as one of the farmer's major items of cost, in the monthly bulletin issued March 11 titled "The Farm Cost Situation," the department noted that prices paid for fertilizers in the 1952-53 season averaged about 2 percent higher than in 1951-52, but added that prices as a whole may average lower this season.

"Current price quotations for fertilizers are averaging about the same as a year ago," it was stated. "Some kinds are slightly higher while some are lower. There are indications that fertilizer prices as a whole will average slightly lower for the current season. Relative to prices paid for many other items used in production and to prices received for farm products, fertilizer is still a good buy."

Referring to the "profitable use of fer-

—Continued on page 70

Manganese Land in Tenn. Made Available for Leasing

The Bureau of Land Management is offering seventy acres of land in Unicoi County, Tenn., located about one mile northeast of Unicoi, for manganese leasing at a sale to be conducted on March 24 at 1 p. m. EST.

The land will be offered through sealed bids, at a minimum bonus bid of $1 an acre, to qualified bidders of the highest cash amount as a bonus for the privilege of leasing. The bids are to be sent to the director of the bureau, Washington 25, D. C., before the time of opening.

Coaltar Colors Filing Deadline Is Extended

Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has extended the time for filing briefs on the proposal to decertify certain coaltar colors until the end of March. Because of indicated toxic properties, the Food and Drug Administration has proposed to decertify orange Nos. 1 and 2, and red No. 32 for use in foods, drugs and cosmetics.

The deadline for filing briefs on the proposal, which was the subject of public hearings before the department February 19, previously had been fixed as March 1. Mrs. Hobby stated that she had been petitioned by interested parties to extend the time and agreed to fix March 31 as the deadline date.

Titanium Industrial Set-Aside Seen Spur to Civilian Market

Issuance of an order reserving a percentage of titanium mill products output for industrial use, as a means of encouraging a civilian market for the metal, was recommended last week by the titanium producers and fabricators industry advisory committee meeting with the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Committee spokesmen said that the military "take" of titanium for aircraft frames and engines has not kept pace with the expansion of production facilities and that this indicates there exists no current need for the industry to reserve 100 percent of its production for such purposes. It was suggested that the producers and fabricators should be permitted to try to develop a civilian demand for titanium.

BDSA officials informed the committee that immediate consideration will be given to the preparation and issuance of a materials order covering titanium. Representatives of the air force told the committee that engine and aircraft contractors are still complaining about accumulations of titanium scrap which they are unable to return to producers and fabricators. Some committee members indicated that part of the contractors' accumulation might be used for remelting if it were segregated according to alloy type. The committee asked that government authorities continue efforts to resolve the problem of alloy titanium scrap, the reuse of which involves technical difficulties.

Discussing the presence of "impurities" in titanium sponge, such as iron, magnesium, chlorine, etc., committee spokesmen asked that the government defer adoption of rigid specifications for the time being.

Miller Pesticide Measure Cleared For Early Passage by Congress

The house interstate commerce committee unanimously approved the new Miller pesticide bill, H. R. 7125, with several editorial changes in language March 8, and sent the measure to the house floor for passage. The bill probably will be taken up under a special rule in a week or ten days and sent on to the senate for concurrent action.

The committee approved the bill after a brief morning hearing during which only supporting testimony was received. So far as the committee could determine, there has been no opposition registered against the bill and indications are that it will have easy passage in both the house and senate.

Principal witness at the hearing was Rep. A. K. Miller of Nebraska, sponsor of the bill, who explained that its main purposes are to require tolerances for pesticides remaining on raw agricultural products when they enter marketing channels and to meet the growing problem of spray residues resulting from the many new pesticides now being used in agriculture.

No Conflict Seen With Insecticide Act

Lea S. Hitchner, secretary, and George Burrows, counsel, for the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, took the stand briefly to answer committee questions and explain the machinery of establishing tolerances. Mr. Hitchner said that the bill is not in conflict with the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act, has no effect in the field of animal serums and drugs.

In a letter to the committee, under secretary Nelson A. Rockefeller of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare urged establishment of a system of fees to be imposed on the industry to defray costs of administering the new law. When asked his views on this proposal, Mr. Hitchner said that if it is the administration's policy to impose fees for all services to industry, the pesticide manufacturers will have no objection. But they would object if agriculture is to be singled out among the various government services for payment of fees.

In his letter to the committee, Mr. Rockefeller "heartily endorsed" the objectives of the bill of providing better protection of the public health and simplification and speeding up the administrative process in establishing tolerances for pesticide chemical residues on raw agricultural commodities.

Procedure Under Existing Law

He explained that under existing law added poisonous and deleterious substances—and most pesticide chemicals fall in this class—must be kept out of foods unless they are required in production or cannot be avoided in good manufacturing practice. When the poison is required in production, a tolerance may be established after a formal public hearing. Detailed findings of fact and conclusions must be made by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare as to the required

—Continued on page 66

US to Freeze Its Tin Stocks, Will Not Sign World Accord

The government has decided to freeze the excess tin stocks it holds and expects to acquire, and also has decided not to sign the International Tin Agreement drawn at Geneva last December, according to an announcement of the State department.

In announcing its decision not to sign the agreement, the United States made clear that it was aware of the importance attached to the agreement by other governments. Since the agreement can come into force and can be operated without United States participation, the State department said it did not anticipate that the United States decision would prevent the agreement from becoming effective and made clear that the United States would not object if other governments decided that this was in their interest.

The department explained that under the decision not to dispose of the excess tin stocks held or to be acquired by the United States government these stocks would be held in insulation. Withdrawals could be made only at the direction of the President, as in the case of regular stockpile materials.

The countries which participated in the drafting of the International Tin Agreement, in addition to the United States, were:—Indonesia, Bolivia, Belgium, Thailand, Netherlands, India, Canada, Australia, Italy, Germany, Japan, France and the United Kingdom.

Chlorine Plant Disposal Authority to Defense Dept.

The General Services Administration last week issued a formal notice that it had delegated authority to the Department of Defense to dispose of its chlorine plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., by sale or lease to private industry. Under law, all surplus government property must be transferred to GSA for disposal, but may be transferred back to the owning agency for disposition if GSA decides this is the best course.

The order delegating the authority, directs the Department of Defense to determine that the plant is not required for the needs and responsibilities of other federal agencies before it is offered to private industry for sale or lease. Tentative plans of the department are to ask for bids from industry in June with the view to awarding a contract around July 1.

The senate and house armed services committees, which must pass on military disposals, have given their conditional approval to the plan for asking bids for either sale or lease of the plant.

Drug Export Problems Under Industry Review

Problems facing drug producers seeking to export chemicals from the United States which are not covered by effective new drug applications on file with the Food and Drug Administration are being reviewed by a special committee that was set up for this purpose by the industry last week.

Jointly representative of the two trade organizations—The American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharamceutical Manufacturers Association—the committee is composed of the following:—James G. Flanagan, S. B. Penick & Co., New York; Richard W. Cooney, Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; Fred Bartenstein, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Victor Knoop, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.; and Edward J. Matson, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

The committee plans to make a thor-

—Continued on page 50

Excise Tax Bill Passes House in Amended Form

The house last week passed the Reed bill, H.R. 8224, reducing most excise taxes to 10 percent on April 1. The bill, which will cost the treasury an estimated $912,000,000 in revenues, and opposed by the White House, now goes to the senate for concurrent approval.

Just before passage, the house adopted an amendment to the bill extending the present taxes on distilled spirits, tobacco, motor vehicles, gasoline and diesel fuel for highways, for another year. The taxes on these items would have dropped to their pre-Korea levels on April 1.

Among the items on which the rates are reduced in the bill to 10 percent are retail taxes on toiletries and cosmetics, telephone and telegraph services, and rail and highway passenger fares.

OPD's Chemical Names

OPD has revised the spelling of chemical names in its current market quotations section in line with the American Chemical Society's system of chemical nomenclature. This, of course, applies not only to the prices section, but to news stories, market reports and other editorial features of the paper as well.

Pesticides Carryover Is Reported Considerably Below A Year Ago

Carryover of pesticides from the 1953 season is considerably smaller than that of a year ago, with much of the reduction being due to smaller stocks of DDT and of some other chlorinated synthetic insecticides, the Department of Agriculture announced last week. Stocks of benzene hexachloride carried into the new year, however, are about 35 percent larger than a year ago. The department also stated that:—

"Stocks of pesticides carried over from the 1953 season are considerably smaller than the large stocks of a year ago. However, much of the reduction is due to smaller stocks of DDT and of some other chlorinated synthetic insecticides. Carryover of benzene hexachloride is about 35 percent larger than a year ago.

Prices Reported Up Slightly

"Manufacturers' prices of pesticides are slightly higher than they were last fall. However, some manufacturers now pay part of the shipping costs which, in effect, offsets some of the increase in price. Prices quoted for DDT and BHC average more than one-fifth higher than last fall. A year ago prices were depressed by large stocks. Slightly higher prices this spring reflect the return to more normal stocks. In addition, there has been some increase in foreign demand for pesticides, particularly DDT.

"Domestic consumption of pesticides may be somewhat higher in 1954 than in 1953. Farmers continue to change from the system of spraying or dusting only when insects and diseases threaten their crops to one of preventive spraying. In some areas the number of boll weevils which entered hibernation last fall was greater than in the last few years. In 1953 the infestation of corn borers was heavier than in 1952 in the north central and some of the eastern states. The larger number of eggs laid by grasshoppers over extensive areas in the midwest and southwest threaten serious infestations in 1954. However, weather conditions and other natural factors will largely determine the seriousness of infestations as a whole.

Key to Need for Pesticides

"The need for pesticides is determined by the severity of insect infestation, fungus infection, and weed growth, which cannot be reliably predicted. Shifts in acreage of particular crops do not affect consumption of pesticides in the United States as much as the year-to-year changes in the degree of infestation.

"Annual expenditures for pesticides

—Continued on page 70

Plastics Industry Maps Statement of Principles

A set of principles which individual companies in the plastics industry propose to follow was issued last week by four of that industry's major trade associations.

The "Statement of Principles by the Plastics Industry" was prepared by executives of major companies. The statement was considered by industry executives to be desirable in view of the phenomenal increase in applications and new uses of plastic materials which represent a continuing challenge to manufacturers and processors to apply these materials in a manner that will best serve the interests of the public and industry.

The new set of principles is based upon practices and policies of most manufacturers and processors in the industry. It enumerates four basic concepts which "will bring to the industry and public alike all benefits, economies and satisfactions inherent in these versatile engineering and construction materials," it was pointed out.

Four Basic Points

The four basic points, as set out in the statement of principles, are:—

1. To "understand thoroughly the properties and limitations of all plastic materials handled by us."

2. To "apply the correct plastic materials to all industrial end uses, designing and engineering them for maximum value, performance and safety."

3. To "use great care to select the correct plastic materials for all consumer items, designing them and engineering them to insure value, satisfaction, safety and pleasure to all users."

4. To "sell plastic materials, and all industrial and consumer items made therefrom, on the merits of the materials, application and design, and free from extravagant, insupportable claims."

The four associations are making copies of the statement of principles available

—*Continued on page 63*

Health Insurance Bill Introduced in Congress

Legislation to carry out the administration's program of underwriting private health insurance plans was introduced in Congress last week. The bills, H. R. 8356 in the house and S. 3114 in the senate have been scheduled for public hearings shortly.

The measures would create a revolving fund of $25,000,000 administered by a national advisory council of twelve members, which would reinsure private health plans meeting specifications laid down by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Private health plans would be reinsured only if funds are not available to a given company from private agencies. Also, plans reinsured under the program would have to meet a series of requirements including one that the company is "financially sound and operates in a manner which entitles it to public confidence."

Sulfuric Acid Facilities Expanded by Cornwell

Mark Bradley, president of Cornwell Chemical Corporation, Cornwells Heights, Pa., has announced the completion of an expansion program for the company's sulfuric acid producing facilities. The increased production capacity, Mr. Bradley said, makes Cornwell one of the largest sulfuric acid plants in the Philadelphia area.

Wattle Bark, Chestnut Extract Exempt From Renegotiation

Government contracts involving the purchase of wattle bark and wattle and chestnut extract have been exempted from renegotiation by the Renegotiation Board, it was announced last week. The board added these commodities to the list of raw materials provided for in its regulations as being subject to mandatory exemption under the contract renegotiation law of 1951.

Witco Expands Drier Output

Witco Chemical Company's drier plant in Chicago is now being enlarged by the addition of a new operating wing. When completed, the new installation and the present equipment will be integrated into a streamlined operation. According to Witco, the expansion will not only improve operating conditions but will increase its production of naphthenate, octoic and "Witall" (tall oil) driers.

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Isopropylaminoethanols Being Made by Sharples

Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, has announced commercial availability of isopropylaminoethanols (IPAE), an emulsifier intermediate. Its oleate soaps exhibit high emulsifying and dispersing power at low concentrations. Sharples said, adding that it is convenient to use because of its mild odor, high flash point (155 degrees Fahrenheit) and low toxicity.

It is said to be effective at an IPAE: oleic acid mole ratio as low as 1:1. Present and suggested uses, according to Sharples, include:—Water emulsion polishes and cleaners, pharmaceutical, toiletry and cosmetic emulsions, leather dressings, emulsion paints, textile chemicals, agricultural emulsions, colloidal silica dispersions, cutting oils, steam condensate corrosion inhibition, lithographic inks, household detergents and synthetic rubber latex production and coating.

Rohm & Haas Is Building New Plant Near Toronto

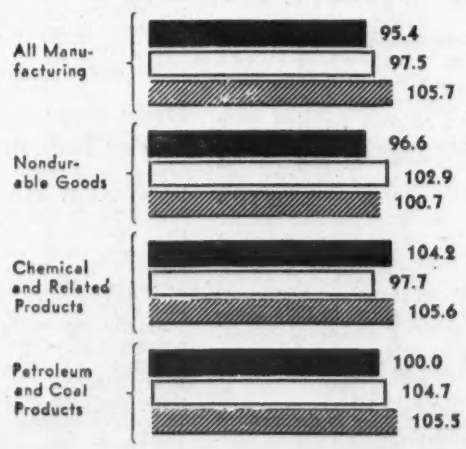
Otto Haas, president of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, announced today that construction of a Canadian plant is under way at Scarboro, near Toronto, Canada. Rohm & Haas Company of Canada, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary, will manage the plant as part of a long-term program aimed at expanding its Canadian business in the service of the agricultural, paint, leather, paper, plywood, textile and

Minerals Filing March 26

The deadline for filing comments with the Secretary of the Interior on proposed regulations covering the development of sulphur, oil and gas and other mineral resources on the continental shelf has been extended to March 26. The secretary previously asked that such comments be submitted by March 11.

Business in December 1953

100 = Same Month in 1952



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Price Index Advances

The overall OPD price index again moved upward, gaining 0.22 point to reach 108.00. The heavy chemicals market witnessed an unusually large number of advances. Lead metal, mercury, tin and zinc were firmer, as were potassium salts and tin salts. This scetion made no reductions. Greases, lard and tallow moved up among oils, fats and waxes. Also advanced in this group were peanut and soybean meals, together with Japan wax, linseed and coconut oils. Corpa, carnauba wax, olive oil and tung oil dropped.

Butane and propane prices on a Group 3 basis were lowered. Other petroleum derivatives were unchanged in price. Peppermint and wormseed oils gained among essential oils and aromatic chemicals. Eugenol and safrol were also firmer in this group, while reductions were noted for Puerto Rican bay and Haitian vetiver oils. Spot prices for tapioca flour were firmer. This was the only item advanced in the textile and leather chemicals section. Egg albumin and egg yolk were lowered. Price schedules for materials in the coal tar market were unchanged.

Lead monosilicate and red lead moved up in the protective coatings group. Litharge and orange mineral were also firmer. There were no reductions in this market. The drugs and fine chemicals section recorded a single price change, a decline for cocoa butter. Bourbon and Tahiti vanilla beans continued to show stregnth. Other price advances among botanical drugs were noted in cardamom, cinnamon, ginger and mace. Lowered in this group were fenugreek and niger seeds and black and white pepper. Dried blood, fish meal and fish scrap went higher in the agricultural chemicals section. There were no reductions in this group.

Except for seventeen changes in botanicals listed on page 55, price changes during the past week were as follows (the number in parentheses after changes indicates the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Copra, $2.50 per ton (64).
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia (38).
Eugenol, USP, 25c. per lb. (57).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (64).
Fish meal, menhaden, $3 per ton (38).
Scrap, menhaden, $3 per ton.
Lard, ½c. per lb. (64).
Lead metal, ½c. per lb. (32).
Monosilicate, ½c. per lb. (60).
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
97%, Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
98%, Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (60).
Mercury, $7 per flask (32).
Oil, cumin, $1 per lb. (57).
Linseed, 1.5c. per lb. (64).
Peppermint, nat., 15c. per lb. (57).
redist., 15c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (64).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, 50c. per lb. (57).
Wormseed, 50c. per lb. (57).
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb. (60).
Peanut meal, $4 per ton (64).
Potassium chromium fluoride, 7c. per lb. (32).
Fluoride, 5c. per lb.
Stannate, 1.1c. per lb.
Safrol, 20c. per lb. (57).
Sodium stannate, 1.8c. per lb. (32).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (64).
Stannic chloride, 1.9c. per lb. (32).
Oxide, 5c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 2.6c. per lb. (32).
hydrous, 1c. per lb.
Sulphate, 2.42c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅝c. per lb. (64).
Tapioca flour, spot, ½c. per lb. (37).
Tin, straits, 6c. per lb. (32).
Wax, Japan, 2c. per lb. (64).
Zinc, prime, western, ½c. per lb. (32).
Dust, ½c. per lb. (60).

Prices Reduced

Butane, indust., Group 3, 1c. per gal. (40).
Egg, albumin, flake, 8c. per lb. (37).
Yolk, 16c. per lb. (37).
Cocoa butter, 6c. per lb. (46).
Oil, bay, Puerto Rican, 45c. per lb. (57).
Olive, 5c. per gal. (64).
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Vetiver, Haitian, 45c. per lb. (57).
Propane, comi., Group 3, 1c. per gal. (40).
Wax, carnauba, yellow, 1c. per lb. (64).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

March 12, 1954	March 5, 1954	March 13, 1953
108.00	107.78	107.75

BFC Now Requires Added Copy of Import Certificate

Effective April 1, importers must submit an additional copy of the import certificate (form IT-826) when requesting certification and validation under the Import Certificate-Delivery Verification (IC/DV) procedure, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced last week.

BFC said the additional copy is required to fulfill a recent agreement among IC/DV cooperating countries whereby the government of the importing country will transmit a copy of each validated import certificate to the government of the exporting country. Formerly, only two copies of the import certificate were required in most instances.

Castor Beans in 1953 Seen at World Record

World production of castor beans in 1953 is expected to be virtually equal to the record 547,000 tons produced in 1948, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The preliminary estimate of FAS places the crop at 546,000 short tons, an 8 percent increase from 1952, now revised to 506,000 tons. Moreover, this volume of production would be 15 percent above the prewar average output and 11 percent above the immediate postwar average.

The estimated expansion of 40,000 tons from 1952 took place in the three major producing countries of the free world—Brazil, India and the United States—and in the Union of South Africa, normally a minor producing country. No allowance has been made for any increase in the Soviet Union, which probably ranks third as a world producer, or for Manchuria, which may hold fourth place.

Relationship of Brazil and India

Roughly 60 to 70 percent of the estimated world production of castor beans originates in Brazil and India. On the basis of reported statistics, Brazil is the major producer. However, the production reported for India's major-producing states covers only castor beans grown alone and not the considerable acreage sown mixed with other crops. Reliable data are not available for this interplanted portion. On the basis of the estimated quantity of castor oil produced, it is believed that total Indian production of castor beans actually may be twice the volume of the reported pure crop. This quantity of production would place India first as a producer and Brazil second.

The preliminary official estimate of Brazil's 1953 castor harvest is 188,950 tons, an 8 percent increase from the final estimate of the 1952 crop of 174,000 tons. Also, it is over one-fourth larger than the prewar average, but roughly 10 percent less than the postwar average.

There are some stocks of castor oil in Brazil. It is difficult to estimate the size of these stocks but the trade claims they

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Rohm & Haas Marketing Two Acrylate Monomers

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has announced the availability in pilot plant quantities of two new monomers, methoxyethyl acrylate and butoxyethyl acrylate. In making the announcement, the company said that both materials can be made available in commercial quantities with present production equipment.

Rohm & Haas reports that these monomers polymerize and copolymerize readily with the usual peroxide-type catalysts either by bulk, solution or emulsion methods. Samples and literature may be obtained from the company, Washington Square, Philadelphia 5.

Sharples New President

Lee H. Clark has been appointed president of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Philadelphia, succeeding Paul Kendall, who has been elected chairman of the board. Mr. Clark has been with Sharples for twenty-five years, executive vice-president since 1950 and head of manufacturing operations since 1929. Mr. Kendall, with Sharples for twenty-seven years, became president in 1950.

Ethyl Expanding Capacity At Baton Rouge, Houston

As a result of growing demand for antiknock compounds, Ethyl Corporation is expanding its capacity at its Baton Rouge, La., and Houston, Tex., manufacturing plants by about 15 percent. The expansion program, according to an announcement by E. L. Shea, Ethyl's president, has been in preparation for several months and is being undertaken to assure productive capacity to meet increased demands upon the company for antiknock compounds.

With its higher capacity, Mr. Shea declared, "Ethyl will be better prepared than ever to meet the demands upon it from the oil industry for 'Ethyl' fluid. It constitutes further assurance to the oil industry of ample supplies of antiknock compounds to meet the gasoline quality requirements of the motoring public." The program is scheduled to be completed within the next twelve months.

Solvay Ships Liquid Caustic From Moundsville This Week

Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced it will be in a position to ship 70 percent liquid caustic soda from its new Moundsville, W. Va., plant sometime this week. Shipments will originate from the Perkins, W. Va. (Marshall County), station.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The chances are becoming more doubtful every day that congress will do anything this session about liberalizing the President's trade agreements authority along the lines recommended by the Randall commission. Time appears to be rapidly running out on this issue, if congress intends to stick to its plans of adjourning in July.

The present authority to negotiate new trade agreements or negotiate modifications of existing agreements expires next June 12, but no legislative moves have yet started in the house ways and means committee, where the legislation must originate, to either extend or modify the law. If anything, the appearances are all in the other direction—of letting the law expire.

This would not be too far out of keeping with the sympathies of chairman Daniel Reed of New York and Rep. Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania. The fight they led last year to curb the President's authority under the law nearly proved successful. They also filed a vigorous minority report on the recommendations of the Randall commission, and proposed a program of higher, rather than lower, tariffs.

Two factors which appear to observers to be working against any liberalization of the President's trade agreements powers this year are the uncertain business outlook and the fact that this is an election year. Each month that there is a rise in the numbers of unemployed, the more difficult it becomes for the administration to convince congress of the wisdom of lowering tariffs. And in an election year, when congressmen must face these unemployed at the polls, it becomes next to impossible.

The probabilities are that congress will only extend the trade agreements law for another year, while further study is given to the changes in trade policies that have come not only from the Randall commission but from many other sources. President Eisenhower is expected to send his recommendations on the subject to congress this week. What congress does in the future depends to a large extent on what the President says in his message.

To get the "ball in play" for next year's action, the senate finance committee has directed the Tariff Commission to make a factual study of one of the Randall commission recommendations—that all tariff rates in excess of 50 percent be lowered at least to this level. A few, but not very many, items in the chemical schedule would be affected by this recommendation. The commission is to report the results of its study by December 1.

Summer Jobs for Teachers

The Future Scientists of America Foundation of the National Science Teachers Association is asking members of the chemical and allied industries to provide summer jobs for science

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Volwiler Chosen to Receive '54 Chemical Industry Medal

Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, president of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., and chairman of the board of directors of the American Chemical Society, has been chosen to receive the chemical industry medal for 1954 "for conspicuous services to applied chemistry." Announcement of the award was made last week by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry, donor of the medal.

Formal presentation of the medal to Dr. Volwiler will take place at a meeting of the American section following a dinner

Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler

in the medallist's honor at the Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday evening, October 12. The meeting will be held in connection with the National Chemical Exposition.

The chemical industry medal was established in 1933 and is awarded annually in recognition of outstanding accomplishment in applied chemistry. Dr. Volwiler is recognized for research, production and administration in the organic chemistry of

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Arthur D. Little, Inc., Elects Bass, Weedon Vice-Presidents

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has elected two new vice-presidents—Dr. Lawrence W. Bass and D. Reid Weedon. Stuart Hedden, president of Hedden & Co., and William Webster, executive vice-president of the New England Electric System, have been named directors of the firm.

Dr. Bass has been director of research for the Borden Company, assistant director of the Mellon Institute and director of the New England Industrial Research Foundation. Before joining Arthur D. Little, he served as vice-president of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company and also was associated for several years with the Air Reduction Company. Mr. Weedon joined the Arthur D. Little staff in 1946.

Lithium Corporation Reveals North Carolina Mine Project

Plans for a $7,000,000 lithium mining project centered in Bessemer City, N. C., were revealed last week by K. M. Leute, president of the Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn. According to Mr. Leute, Lithium Corporation has acquired 2,000 acres of land in Lincoln, Gaston and Cleveland counties.

The company has also bought 340 acres of land in Bessemer City as a site for a refining plant, which will receive the extracted lithium ore that results from five simultaneous mining operations on various tracts extending from Grover, in Cleveland county to Lincolnton in Lincoln county.

Ammonium Phosphate Due From New Cominco Facility

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., has announced the start-up of its new ammonium phosphate operation at Kimberley, B. C. The company has also expanded and modernized its fertilizer plants at Trail, B.C., and Calgary, Alberta, resulting in increases in the production of anhydrous ammonia, sulphuric and phosphoric acids.

At a cost of more than $17,000,000 the productive capacity for Cominco's "Elephant Brand" fertilizers has been increased by more than 150,000 tons. The 1954 output will total 700,000 tons of high analysis fertilizer materials, it was said.

Farm Surplus Problem Job Outlined for AIChE

Under Secretary of Commerce Walter Williams last week called on the country's scientists to convert surplus farm products into useful items and to solve the problems of waste and shortage in American industry.

Speaking before the national meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in Washington, D. C., Secretary Williams noted that enough natural gas is wasted each year to heat 11,000,000 homes and industry loses more sulfur up its smokestacks than it uses. Devising means to cut down these losses and thus conserve limited supplies can greatly benefit the nation, he said.

Many of the country's future needs can be met by extracting nitrogen from the air, magnesium from the sea, aluminum from the soil and silica from the earth, he pointed out.

Fertilizer Use Increase Needed

Fertilizer use has more than doubled in the past twelve years, Edwin C. Kapusta, of the National Fertilizer Association, told the group, but added that present consumption is "still far below the level of use suggested by our state agricultural colleges for maximum crop yield and farmer profit".

Ammonium nitrate manufacture by a new process is in pilot plant stage, J. J. Dorsey, jr., of Commercial Solvents Corporation at Terre Haute, Ind., told the meeting. The basis of the process is a reaction between preheated ammonia and nitric acid to yield a molten ammonium nitrate of the desired moisture level, he said.

Continuous ammoniation of super-phosphate fertilizer by a new type of equipment, developed by the Tennessee Valley Authority in its research program at Wilson Dam, Ala., was described by L. D. Yates, F. T. Nielsson, and G. C. Hicks. The ammoniator has been successfully used with standard nitrogen solutions and with liquid and gaseous anhydrous ammonia, producing a granular product. Commercial adaptation is also satisfactory, it was said.

Mixed Fertilizer Process Described

High analysis granular mixed fertilizers of high ammonium nitrate content, produced by a continuous process, were described by S. J. Martenet of E. Rauh & Sons Fertilizer Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Controlled mixing and reaction between the liquid and solid phases give a product that can be stored without caking or bagged directly for shipment, Mr. Martenet said.

Production of urea, a high-nitrogen fertilizer material, was described in a paper

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N. J. Zinc Will Buy Titanium Dioxide Unit From Cyanamid

In a joint statement March 12 by American Cyanamid Company and the New Jersey Zinc Company, it was announced that the two companies have entered into a contract under which the zinc company will purchase Cyanamid's Gloucester City, N.J., titanium dioxide plant. The plant will be turned over to New Jersey Zinc Company after Cyanamid's new and larger titanium dioxide plant at Savannah, Ga., now under construction, has been completed and placed in operation. It is expected that this turnover will be made some time the latter part of 1955.

Dibutyl Tin Dilaurate Now Is Available From Carbide

Vinyl stabilizer "D-22" (dibutyl tin dilaurate) is now available in commercial quantities from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. "D-22" is described as an outstanding heat and light stabilizer for chlorine-containing vinyl resins and is said to be particularly suitable for use in clear vinyl compounds. Further information can be obtained from Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Drier Plant on Pacific Coast Planned by Advance Solvents

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, will soon arrange for the manufacture of paint driers in the San Francisco Bay area, it was announced last week by Arthur B. Mullaly, president. Advance presently operates facilities in Jersey City, N. J. At its new west coast plant, Advance also plans to manufacture some of its principal paint additives for distribution in that area.

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15 Leather Packing
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17 Lubricant for Thread and Cord
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22 Paper Sizings
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Association Meetings

This Week

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 18.

Oil Trades Association of New York, annual meeting and election of officers, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 16.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 17.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Patten hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3-5.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo., March 24-April 1; division of rubber chemistry, spring meeting, Brown hotel, Louisville, Ky., April 14-16. Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 28-30.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Berkeley-Carteret hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., May 12-14.

American Management Association, national packaging exposition, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., April 5-8.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, San Antonio, Tex., April 12-14.

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston, August 22-27.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., March 29-31.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10-13.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, June 13-18.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 1.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 20-21.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Seattle, Wash., May 23-28.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 27; annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Basic Materials Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, May 17-20.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21-23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-25; annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Chlorine Institute, spring meeting, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., May 11-12.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 1.

Electrochemical Society, annual meeting, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 2-6.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, New York., May 16-19.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting and joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting and show, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 26-28.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., March 24-26.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 7-11

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual chemurgic conference, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 5-7.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers' Institute, annual meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 23-26.

Plant Maintenance Show, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 13-15.

Proprietary Association of Canada, annual meeting Thousand Island Club, Alexander Bay, N. Y., June 14-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry (Canada), annual meeting, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 5-6.

Southern Industrial Wastes Conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 21-23.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, April 14; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11-13.

Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association of Canada, annual meeting, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 14-16.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 5-7.

Oils, Fats Consumption: January

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in January, 1954, totaled 1,429,124,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities.

	Pounds
Edible products	306,640,000
Paint and varnish	40,983,000
Processing	347,809,000
Refining	536,907,000
Soap	112,384,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds—Crude	Pounds—Refined
Babassu—		
Refining	.....	.....
Soap	.....	.....
Other	.....	.....
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1] .....
Sulphonation	123,000	188,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	225,000	22,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	154,000	28,000
Other uses	2,899,000	1,710,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	792,000
Linoleum and oil cloth	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	311,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	30,405,000	.....
Deodorizing	.....	6,278,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,716,000
Fat-splitting	3,800,000	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	108,000
Sulphonation	41,000	6,000
Other edible products	[1]	1,765,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Soap	7,567,000	7,777,000
Paint and varnish	.....	480,000
Other uses	1,461,000	1,959,000
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	356,000
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	1,055,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	19,953,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Deodorizing	.....	[2] .....
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[2] .....
Shortening	.....	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[2] .....
Other edible uses	[2]	7,263,000
Soap	16,000	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	83,000	126,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	198,687,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	.....	56,666,000
Deodorizing	.....	1,587,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	46,805,000
Shortening	.....	20,513,000
Oleomargarine	.....	4,498,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,215,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	43,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	[2]	[2] .....
Sulphonation	[2]	125,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	633,000	437,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	.....
Other uses	700,000	114,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	[2]	102,000
Other uses	226,000	311,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	275,000
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	26,984,000	.....
Fat-splitting	264,000	[1] .....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	8,042,000	11,044,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	4,763,000	923,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	6,621,000	2,421,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	384,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	249,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,256,000
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	30,000
Soap	.....	.....
Chemicals	[3]	[3] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[3] .....
Other uses	.....	148,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	629,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	193,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	128,000	.....
Soap	.....	12,000
Other uses	16,000	.....
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	[3] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[3] .....
Other edible uses	.....	[3] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[3] .....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	2,435,000	[1] .....
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	1,064,000	[1] .....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	68,000
Hydrogenation	.....	990,000
Deodorizing	.....	957,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	.....	358,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	152,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1] .....
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	.....
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	199,250,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	17,000	43,000
Hydrogenation	.....	90,930,000
Deodorizing	.....	12,482,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	33,404,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	.....	6,790,000
Soap	41,000	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	537,000	7,106,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	10,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	7,146,000	4,937,000
Tallow—		Pounds All grades
Soap		.....
Lubricants and greases		445,000
Other uses		[1] .....
Tung—		
Paint and varnish		3,186,000
Chemicals		[1] .....
Lubricants and greases		[1] .....
Linoleum and oilcloth		[1] .....
Other uses		509,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining		8,142,000
Fat-splitting		1,397,000
Hydrogenation		594,000
Sulphonation		84,000
Winterizing for salad oil		17,388,000
Shortening		933,000
Oleomargarine		5,043,000
Other edible uses		942,000
Soap		1,077,000
Paint and varnish		936,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		693,000
Chemicals		3,121,000
Lubricants and greases		142,000
Other uses		1,680,000

Fats and Greases

Greases and lard oil—		
Sulphonation		133,000
Soap		.....
Lubricants and greases		1,578,000
Other uses		821,000
Grease not specified—		
Refining		.....
Fat-splitting		5,391,000
Winterizing		.....
Sulphonation		7,000
Hydrogenation		[2] .....
Pressing		7,531,000
Soap		12,516,000
Lubricants and greases		875,000
Other uses		102,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	4,855,000	6,117,000
Oleomargarine	[2]	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	1,769,000	1,263,000
Other edible uses	1,065,000	1,231,000
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	[2] .....
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	500,000	.....
Oleomargarine	264,000	.....
Other edible uses	39,000	.....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	159,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening		6,029,000
Oleomargarine		914,000
Hydrogenation		3,077,000
Other edible uses		34,000
Other uses		[1] .....
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	1,110,000	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Shortening	2,774,000	1,426,000
Soap	[2]	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	.....
Other uses	943,000	580,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	21,349,000	.....
Fat-splitting	16,633,000	.....
Hydrogenation	1,613,000	1,070,000
Pressing	[2]	.....
Sulphonation	440,000	[2] .....
Shortening	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	.....
Soap	53,975,000	15,656,000
Lubricants and greases	1,772,000	235,000
Other uses	3,579,000	130,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal foots—	
Soap	[2] .....
Other uses	[2] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	.....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	633,000
Paint and varnish	46,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	20,000
Other uses	224,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	163,000
Other uses	184,000
Fish and marine mammal foots—	
All uses	[2] .....
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil—	
Sulphonation	218,000
Soap	1,360,000
Paint and varnish	9,000
Chemicals	635,000
Lubricants and greases	180,000
Other uses	1,491,000
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	[1] .....
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmetic (over 60% palmetic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids—	
Suphonation	[1] .....
Soap	14,000
Paint and varnish	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	339,000
Chemicals	768,000
Other uses	1,899,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)—	
Sulphonation	[1] .....
Soap	235,000
Paint and varnish	3,000
Lubricants and greases	98,000
Chemicals	397,000
Other uses	1,895,000
Unsaturated animal fatty acids (unhydrogenated), other than oleic—	
Winterizing and pressing	4,527,000
Soap	834,000
Lubricants and greases	227,000
Other uses	246,000
Unsaturated vegetable fatty acids (unhydrogenated)—	
Sulphonation	[1] .....
Hydrogenation	1,504,000
Soap	1,895,000
Paint and varnish	1,788,000
Lubricants and greases	9,000
Chemicals	[1] .....
Other uses	1,216,000
Vegetable foots—	
Fat-splitting	10,804,000
Soap	2,765,000
Paint and varnish	[1] .....
Other uses	899,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."

[2] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

APMA Shapes Agenda For Meeting in Florida

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has completed arrangements for the business program to be presented at its annual meeting in Boca Raton, Fla., March 29 to 31.

A featured address will be delivered on March 30 by Frederick A. Seaton, assistant Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the presentation of the association's annual award to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. His title will be "America Be Strong."

The morning program on the twenty-ninth will consist of reports by the standing committees and by the executive vice-president, J. O'Neill Closs. The APMA president, Michael Francis Charley of the Standard Pharmacal Company in Chicago, will deliver the annual presidential address, and Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel for APMA, will present his annual report. This session will also hear from Harry J. Anslinger, Federal Narcotics Commissioner, and George Bugbee, the newly-appointed president of the Health Information Foundation.

Acceptance of APMA Award

On March 30, Miss Mary Switzer, director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, will accept the annual APMA award in behalf of the agency she heads. She will be introduced by Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York.

On the final day the meeting will open with a showing of the color film, "The Span of Life," which has been prepared by the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. John J. Powers, jr., senior vice-president, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., will speak on "Current Trends in International Trade." He will be followed by Dr. Joseph E. Hinsey, director, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, who is also chairman of the executive committee, Association of American Medical Colleges. His address is entitled "Medical

—*Continued on page 63*

SOCMA Told Key Reason For Failure of Executives

Most executives fail because they are not active, creative, imaginative individuals, Morris I. Pickus, president of The Personnel Institute, Inc., declared last week at a luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at the Commodore hotel, New York.

The difference between a $10,000 a year man and a $40,000 a year man, said Mr. Pickus is that the $40,000 man has the ability to accept heavy responsibility without undue anxiety, the capacity to make sound judgments under pressure with no panic or aggression, and the ability to get things done with the help of others.

Fragrance Foundation Reelects Thomas Pres.

Fragrance Foundation at its fifth annual convention in New York last week reelected H. Gregory Thomas of Chanel, Inc., to a one-year term as president of the organization. All other officers were also reelected to one-year terms. They are:—

Vice-president, Jean Despres of Coty, Inc.; vice-president, Pierre Harang of Houbigant Sales Corporation; secretary, A. L. van Ameringen of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., and treasurer, Frazer V. Sinclair of *Beauty Fashion* magazine.

SAACI to Hear Powers At Luncheon Wednesday

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold a luncheon meeting March 17 at the Commodore hotel, New York. An a la carte bar will be open from 12 noon on, with luncheon slated for 12:30 p.m. Speaker will be John J. Powers, jr., senior vice-president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Electrochemists Meet May 2

The Electrochemical Society will hold its 105th meeting at the LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 2 to 6. Sessions are scheduled on electric insulation; electronics (instrumentation, luminescence, phosphor screen application, rare metals and semiconductors); industrial electrolytics, and theoretical electrochemistry. The program includes 145 papers for the four days of technical sessions.

Can AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE be used in your process?

available in crystalline form or 50-60% solution

1. The Thiocyanate group can be introduced into many organic compounds by reaction of ammonium thiocyanate with the corresponding halide.

2. Thiocyanogen can be generated by the electrolysis of an aqueous solution of ammonium thiocyanate.

3. Aromatic thiocyanates can be prepared with ammonium thiocyanate with the aid of chloramides. The thiocyano group easily takes up the position para to the amine group, especially when one or both meta positions are vacant. If the position para to the amine group is occupied, the thiocyano group

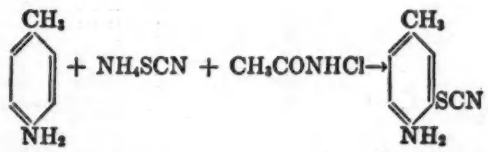
aniline

4-thiocyanoaniline

enters one of the ortho positions, but only with difficulty, with excessive heat liberation, and with the formation of a thiazole.

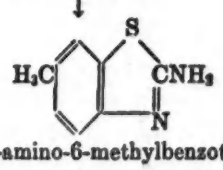
4. Some amine salts react with ammonium thiocyanate to give the corresponding amine thiocyanates.

5. Some amine salts yield the corresponding thioureas.



p-toluidine

(unstable in air)



2-amino-6-methylbenzothiazole

6. Guanidine thiocyanate may also be prepared in 90% yield by heating dicyandiamide with ammonium thiocyanate.

7. Amidines can be prepared by heating nitriles with ammonium thiocyanate at approximately 180°C.

8. 2-Thiohydantoins can be synthesized from acyl derivitives of a-amino acids with ammonium thiocyanate in acetic anhydride solution.

Baker Ammonium Thiocyanate is a product of synthesis stable at ordinary temperatures.* The crystalline material is soluble, clear, colorless, odorless. These advantages all contribute to economical, more trouble-free manufacturing.

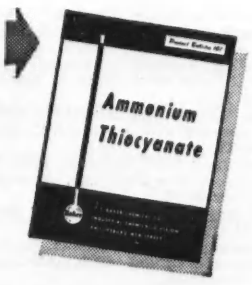
Because Baker controls all of the raw materials that go into Baker Ammonium Thiocyanate, you are always assured of uniform quality, and scheduled availability.

Baker Ammonium Thiocyanate in crystalline form is packaged in 200, 100, and 25-pound fibre drums—all polyethylene-lined. The 50-60% Solution is available in 8000-gallon, specially-lined tank cars. For further information, address: J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Executive Offices, Phillipsburg, N. J.

**Picks up moisture...should be kept in tightly closed containers.*

FREE UPON REQUEST!

Valuable, new Ammonium Thiocyanate Product Bulletin. This specification manual gives complete data on the properties and uses of Ammonium Thiocyanate, properties of aqueous solutions of Ammonium Thiocyanate, etc. Address your request to J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J.



Baker Industrial Chemicals

"Purity by the ton"

Baker CHEMICAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 12 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .78 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile dms. c.l. works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP bbls. works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone cns., dms. lb. 1.21 - 1.35
tech. dms. t.c.l. works lb. .75 - —
p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 -21.00
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. dms., c.l lb. .33½- —
t.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
t.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
t.c.l.,works lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 .07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs.11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.12.45 - —
glacial synthetic, CP dms. dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.10.50 -12.00
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 -13.00
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.22.50 - —
Battery, cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.177.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.201.50- —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.152.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50- —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.176.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton 152.00- —
smaller lots same basis. ton 157.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.176.50- —
smaller lots same basis. ton.181.50- —
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.60 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼- .28
Caprylic, dms lb. .30¾- .32½
Cassella, dms. frt alld lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulphonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100 lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, ref'd, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .26 - .28¾
tankcars lb. .24¼- —
double dist., dms lb. .26½- .28½
tankcars lb. .25 - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .15½
tanks lb. .11¼- .12
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼- .13
tanks lb. .09½- —
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13½
tanks lb. .10 - .10¼
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207°C or above ret dms. c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .93 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .56 —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 .63
211° C to 236° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
220° C to 242° C. tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 .53
243° C to 298° C. tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic, fib dms 10 to 100-lb lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Acid, 2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns. kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78
Gamma dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots. lb. .23½- .31¼
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100-lb. lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, basis 100%, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, basis 100%, lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - 95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22¼
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .093 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. 88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 - .3699
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .65 - .68
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.98
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.15 -12.50
Laurent's, bbls. lb. .80 - .87
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .37¼- .39½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2015- —
water white, dms lb. .2315- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .59 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 99%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms. works lb 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb .14 —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthlyamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society
alld.	allowed
ammo.	ammonia
amorph.	amorphous
AMP.	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
artif.	artificial
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD.	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
col.	color
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP.	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystal
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled
dextro	dextrorotatory
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
F	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
ffa.	free fatty acid
ffc.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
FPA	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
fus.	fused
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
liq.	liquid
m.a.p.	mixed anilin point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N.	nitrogen
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF.	National Formulary
NNR.	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD.	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
solut.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
synth.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's — Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.80
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works,, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., works lb .77 - —
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks lb. .14¼- —
double dist. (white), dms lb. .18½- .20¼
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2, 3-Cresotic)
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)

Acid, para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
dms small lb. .81 .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synth. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech bbls lb 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms, c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks lb. .14¼- —
single dist., dms lb. .15½- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¾- —

Acid, stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .14¼- .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .16¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .16½- .19
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks works ton. 28.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works frt equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¼
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 1.76
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech, dms lb .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
Imported, bgs lb. .32 - —

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, cbys., basis 100%—lb. 1.80 - 1.88
Tobias, bbls., frt alld lb. .74 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots. oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, bots gm. 20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms. lb. 3.85 - 3.95
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l. lb. .65 .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.80 - 1.82
powder, bbls lb. 1.84 - 1.86
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .98 - 1.00
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17¼- —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capyrl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra fin. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .62½- .68¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .44½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63½- .69¼
tanks, same basis gal. .45½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - .68
tanks, same basis gal. .44 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63½- .69¼
tanks, same basis gal. .45½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .68¼
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .62 - .68
tanks, same basis gal. .44 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.51 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.56 -20.62
tanks, same basis gal. 20.38 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.66 -21.72
tanks, same basis gal. 21.48 - —

20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Available in Tank Car Quantities from Niagara Falls, New York

20° Baumé Commercial Grade Muriatic Acid is also available for prompt tank car shipments from Carlsbad, New Mexico.

specifications

20° and 22° Baumé Water White Grade

COLOR.....WATER WHITE
IRON.....0.0001% MAXIMUM
FREE CHLORINE.....NONE
ARSENIC.....NONE
INORGANIC SALTS..0.010% MAXIMUM
SULFATES.....0.001% MAXIMUM
ORGANIC MATTER.0.0002% MAXIMUM
SUSPENDED MATTER.....NONE

MURIATIC ACID

International's Muriatic Acid is produced from inorganic materials and, at the Niagara Falls Plant, is made directly by burning hydrogen with chlorine. You can be sure of the purity, quality and consistency of grade to specifications. Muriatic Acid, in the grade and quantity you require, is available for prompt shipments. We shall be glad to send samples on request.

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Address all inquiries to Industrial Sales Dept., Potash Division
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas

Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - .14
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21¾ - —
Isopropyl refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .37½ - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .52¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .59¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .39¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .42 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal)
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.57 - 2.13
standard dms. lb. 1.35 - —
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½ - —
t.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
t.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95% dms. works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .538 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 755 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin 100% dms frt., alld lb 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 29.15 - —
solution 20% dms. 100-lb tots frt. alld lb. 6.80 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .15 - —
Starch, solid dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs lb. .42 - .45
Curacao kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphapinene (see a-Pinene).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium gran. bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. 07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., t.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. works frt equald, lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1640 - .1890
Aluminum fluoride, 5a fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l. works lb .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.60.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.63.00 - 85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. 79½ - —
powder tech (see Alumirum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .63½ - —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50 lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. 14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, tech., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46¼ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.05 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works ton.85.00 - 88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works ton.87.50 - 90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis, ton.96.00 - —

Alcohol, 2-Ethylbutyl — Ammonium Sulfide

Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton.96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms. kgs. 4,000 lb lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.375.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
imported dms. t.c.l. lb. .07¼ .08¼
Bichromate, bbls, works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide NF, gran. bbls lb .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls, dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic bbls lb. 75 - —
dms lb .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonium aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.89.84 - —
Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, domestic, bgs., western, 33.5%N, works ton.68.00 - 70.00
with dolomite 20.5% N, bgs. Honeywell Va ton 51.00 -
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½ - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 285.50 - —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs. works lb .30 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l bgs. c.l. works, frt equald lb. .08½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bots. dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs. c.l works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.44.00 - 47.00
synthetic, bgs. c.l., western works ton.49.50 - —
bulk, works ton.45.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb .08½ - .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, basis 100%, ton.240.00 - —
t.c.l., basis 100%, works, ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ton.180.00 - —

Vulcanization Accelerators
In the manufacture of thiuram sulfide type of accelerators as well as dimethyldithiocarbamic acid metal salts.

Fungicides & Insecticides
In the manufacture of the zinc and iron salts of dimethyldithiocarbamic acid which is used in the form of its zinc and iron salts as agricultural fungicides.
In making the new systemic insecticides, such as octomethyl-pyrophosphoramide.

Fuel
Internal coolant to improve the performance of reciprocating engines.

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In the synthesis of caffeine, aminophylline, theophylline, and vasoconstrictors.
In the manufacture of anti-malarials and long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds.

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CSC METHYLAMINES

CSC Monomethylamine CH_3NH_2, Dimethylamine $(CH_3)_2NH$ and Trimethylamine $(CH_3)_3N$ represent the most economical source of the amine group because of their low equivalent weights and moderate prices. Look how you can put these versatile amines to work for you.

Herbicides
As a neutralizing and solubilizing agent in preparation of concentrated solutions of 2,4-D salts and mixtures of 2,4-D with 2,4,5-T.

Textiles
To improve affinity of cellulose acetate rayon for direct cotton dyes.
In the manufacture of long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds for use as softeners, lubricants, and water-proofing agents.

Catalysts & Accelerators
As catalysts where alkaline conditions are required for polymerization.

Polymerization Inhibitor
Inhibits polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons during distillation.
Used as a stabilizer for certain types of resins.
Used to reduce webbing of natural and synthetic rubber latexes during dipping operations.

Surface-active agents
In the manufacture of amide and sulfonated amide-type detergents and surface-active agents.

Leather
For use in unhairing hides.

Other Uses
In the manufacture of photographic chemicals, fine explosive tetryl, amide-type plasticizers and ion-exchange resins.
Useful as activators for paint and varnish removers based on chlorinated hydrocarbons.

INCREASED AVAILABILITY IN 1954! You are assured of a constant, dependable supply—whatever your requirements. Marketed anhydrous, and in aqueous solutions. Available in tank cars, compartment tank cars, 55-gallon drums, 5-gallon drums and in 1-gallon glass bottles.

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET. Write today for Technical Data Sheet No. 12. Get the specifications, properties, chemical reactions, and the details on the many uses for CSC Methylamines. Write Industrial Chemicals Dept., Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

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ALDEHYDES • ALCOHOLS • ESTERS • AMINES • AMINOALCOHOLS
AMMONIA • NITROPARAFFINS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Ammonium Sulfocyanide — Calomel

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .35
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys. basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms. c.l. works. lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots. lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, cms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, regular, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
technical, cms., c.l., dvld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.05 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-ter.-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .41¾ - —
p-ter.-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
tanks, works lb. .25½ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Syrian lb. .28 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .28 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powdered dms lb. .29 - —
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½ - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, pots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min 50%, bgs. shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% No prices
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs. lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls. dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3Y, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 - —

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo., Heber City, Utah ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs. c.l. same basis ton. 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 7.00 - 8.00
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .26 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton. 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton. 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton. 190.00 - 200.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, etns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95.75% bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. E. St. Louis ton. 41.60 - —
ex-whse. N. Y. ton. 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .28 - .32
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .009 - .01
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .013 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .014 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works, lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½

High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidene acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, oxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate USP powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works, cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .17 - —
Ash (see Barium Sulphide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225 - —
uncompressed, regular bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .19 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160 - .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton. 155.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 165.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton. 140.88 - 165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works, ton. 105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs, unit-ton. 8.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 8.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½ - .18
l.c.l. lb. .17½ - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Penn. and N. C., & of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., lithe flushed, same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet, toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½ - .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.15 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd prices 1/2c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 55.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D), of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic) precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chicago ton. 125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi ton. 89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 103.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi ton. 108.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 99.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - .15½
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ - .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l. works lb. .04½ - .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ - .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼ - .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .45 - —
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
n-Butyl acetate, fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Butyl acetate, n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. or Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 2.85 - —
synthetic USP cryst., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .90 - .98
in edible oil dms., 10,000 more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾ - —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼ - —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ - —
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adj. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .92 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 - 10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - 18.00
precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - 33.00
l.c.l., works ton. 40.00 - 48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 - 50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - 50.00
l.c.l., works ton. 45.00 - 65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 110.00 - 160.00
l.c.l., works ton. 120.00 - 175.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 130.75 - —
Chloride, cryst., purified, dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton. 27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld. ton. 11.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 34.00 - 71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 - 24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm. 28.65 - 32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 48.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100 gram lots or more, frt. adjusted. gram .07½ - —
para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 74.00 - 84.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 85.00 - 95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¼ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulfide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calomel, USP powd dms. lb. 4.02 - 4.05

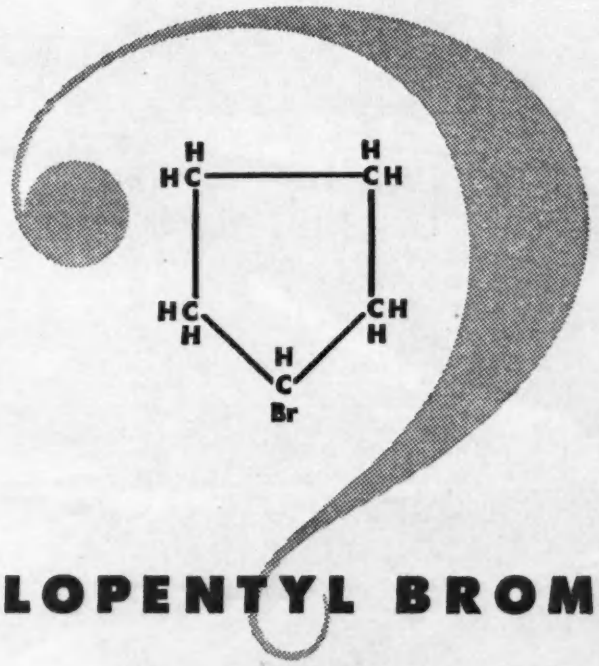
Camphene. 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated. 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 3.12
natural. USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots lb. .51 - .53
tablets 1-oz ¼ oz cs lb .63 .65
synthetic, tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 400-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd. bxs lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb 4.75 6.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17½- —
Carbazole, 97% bbls top lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon bisulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works frt alld competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tankcars same basis lb. .0525- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, bulk ton. 73.00 - 115.00
cyls. lb. .08 - —
solid lb. .035 - .040
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¼
works lb. .11 - .13¼
NF, chys lb. .17 .18
tech., dms. c.l. E of Rockies, frt alld cp .0925- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stockpoints cp .0975- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .115 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13 - —
tanks E of Rockies frt alld. lb. .0825- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.90 - —
medium, cs lb. 3.60 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 2.10 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 1.94 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, divd lb. 6.50 —
smaller lots, divd lb. 6.65 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.75 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .26 - —
Casein, dom. acid-precip standard, bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .27 - .30
premium bgs 2,000 lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported Argentine acid precip., grd., 100-bg lots or more, duty paid lb. .20½- .22
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .15½- —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .17 - .17½
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½- —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .78 - —
medium, bls lb. .82 - —
thin, bls lb. No stocks.
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 100.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib dms., works lb 2.17½ —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .48 - .49
Indian, bgs lb. .20 - —
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, cts., divd. lb. .43 - .46
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate flake, 17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, cts., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .70 - .75
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 -88.00
granular bgs. works ton 77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.40 - —

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South. ton. 53.50 -63.50
l.c.l., works, South ton. 53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South. ton. 50.00 —
l.c.l. works, South ton. 53.00 -87.50
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 31.50 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb 23 —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
refined, dms., c.l., frt.alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 1.00
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Met. area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Chloroform, tech, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .18 .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 .171
USP dms lb. .30 .35
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., divd. lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —

Camphene — Chromium Yellow

Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 45.00 - —
imported, 60%, tins, basis 100% lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, basis 100% lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, basis 100% lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls 180 lbs frt alld lb 95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs same basis lb 1.23 —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 6.85 —
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt adjusted lb. 1.50 1.73
Chloride fib dms. frt. adjusted. lb 1.50 1.73
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.73
Chromium acetate solut., 7½%, bbls. works lb. .08½- —
chys works lb .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .58 - .59
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb .93 .99
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).



CYCLOPENTYL BROMIDE

can this intermediate improve your product?

If your product development program calls for testing of new intermediates, we suggest you consider Cyclopentyl Bromide.

This new organic intermediate for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical is a clear, colorless liquid with a sweet, aromatic odor. Properties and specifications are as follows:

PROPERTIES:	Molecular weight	149.0
	Specific gravity, 20°/4°C.	1.390
	Pounds a gallon at 20°C.	11.6
	Boiling point, 760 mm.	136.7° to 137.7°C.
	Refractive index, n_D^{20}	1.4885
	Bromine content	53.62%
SPECIFICATIONS:	Colorless to slightly yellowish clear liquid	
	Specific gravity 20°/4°C.	1.385 to 1.395
	Boiling range, 5-95%, not over	2°C
	Acidity	Passes test

Cyclopentyl Bromide, also known as Bromocyclopentane, is now available in commercial quantities. Samples on request to Michigan Chemical Corporation.

YOURS ON REQUEST . . . file-size folder listing properties and characteristics of Michigan Chemical intermediates. No obligation. Write department 70E.

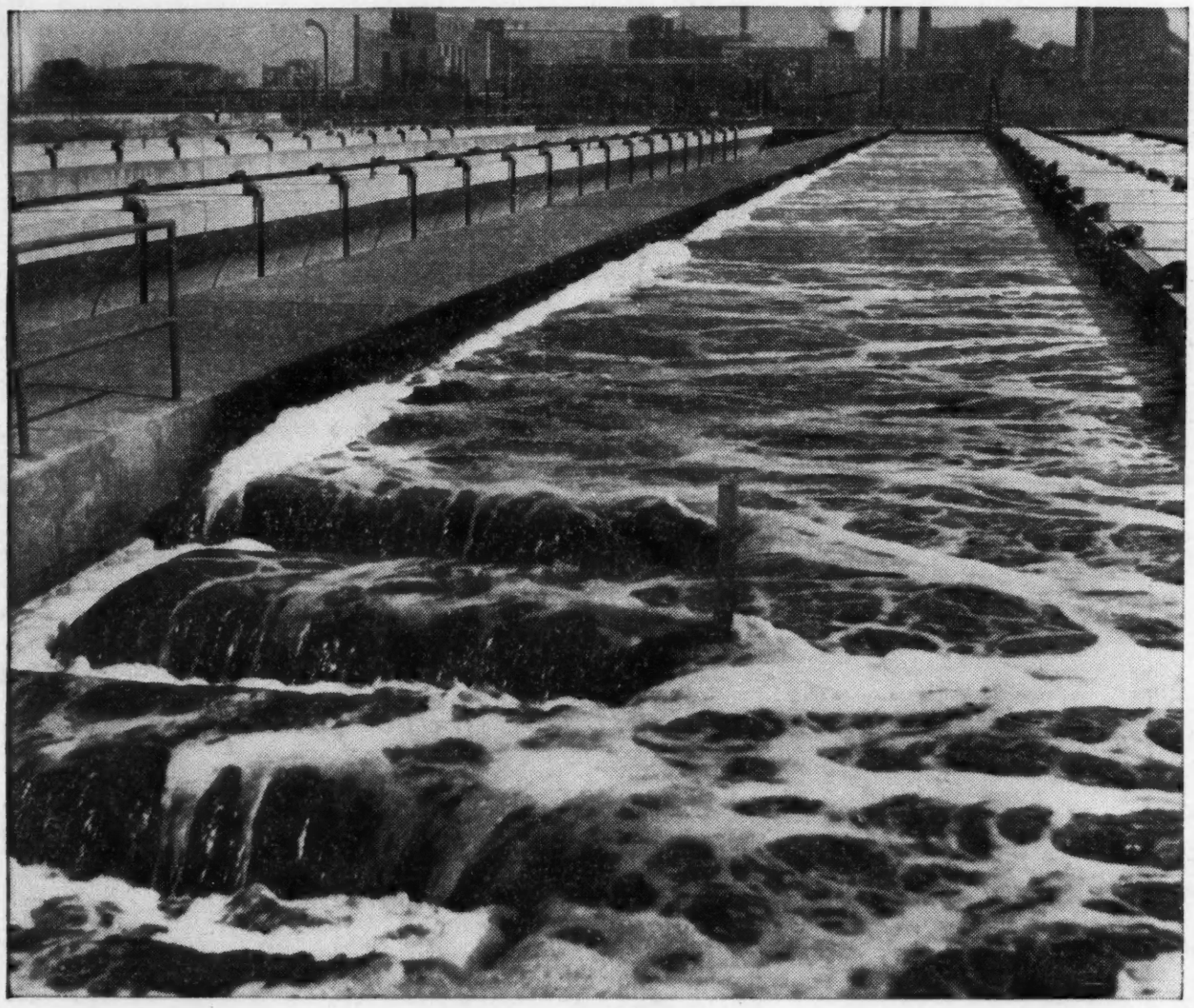
MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE:
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Cinchona Bark — Cyclohexylamine

Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst, cns, 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen NF, heavy density, dms. frt adjusted lb 3.70 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .41 - —
"0000," bgs lb. .54 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., ums lb 13.75 15.00
Civet artificial bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
natural, bots
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom dry grd. air-float 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
Clay, china, imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .60 - —
Zanzibar, bls lb. .73 - —
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over works frt alld lb .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
tech., high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis. 80% purity, bgs., or fib dms., 23,000 lbs dlvd E., basis 100% lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
CMC, tech., low vis., 36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex works gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.37 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.28 - —
Chloride 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.27 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.12 - —
Phosphate, powdered 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.79 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .95 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co. dms dlvd. lb. 1.49 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .45 - .53½
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.12.75 - —
Cochineal USP gray bgs lb. .68 .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .65 Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. 1.06 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
blue, bls lb. .25 - .28
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .20 Nom.
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.15
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate cns. dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate dms. frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .29¾- .30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
Nitrate, tech. cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .42½- .49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld lb. .40 - .50½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate dms. lb 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran. bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f ton.187.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.182.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- .08
Roumanian, bgs lb. .07½- .08
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 7.47 —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gm. 4.75 - —
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.25 - —
Meal, 41%, sacked, mills ton.69.00 - —
36%, sacked, same basis ton.66.00 - —
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns lb 2.94 - 3.15
powd cans lb 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls. 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½- —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs. lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½- .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - —
m-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
o-Cresol, pure, 30°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Meththylether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .24 - .25
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .15 - .15¼
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —



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AMMONIA, Anhydrous—Refrigeration grade in cylinders.

PERCHLORON®—High test calcium hypochlorite containing 70% available chlorine. Packed in 100 lb. drums.

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Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .58 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

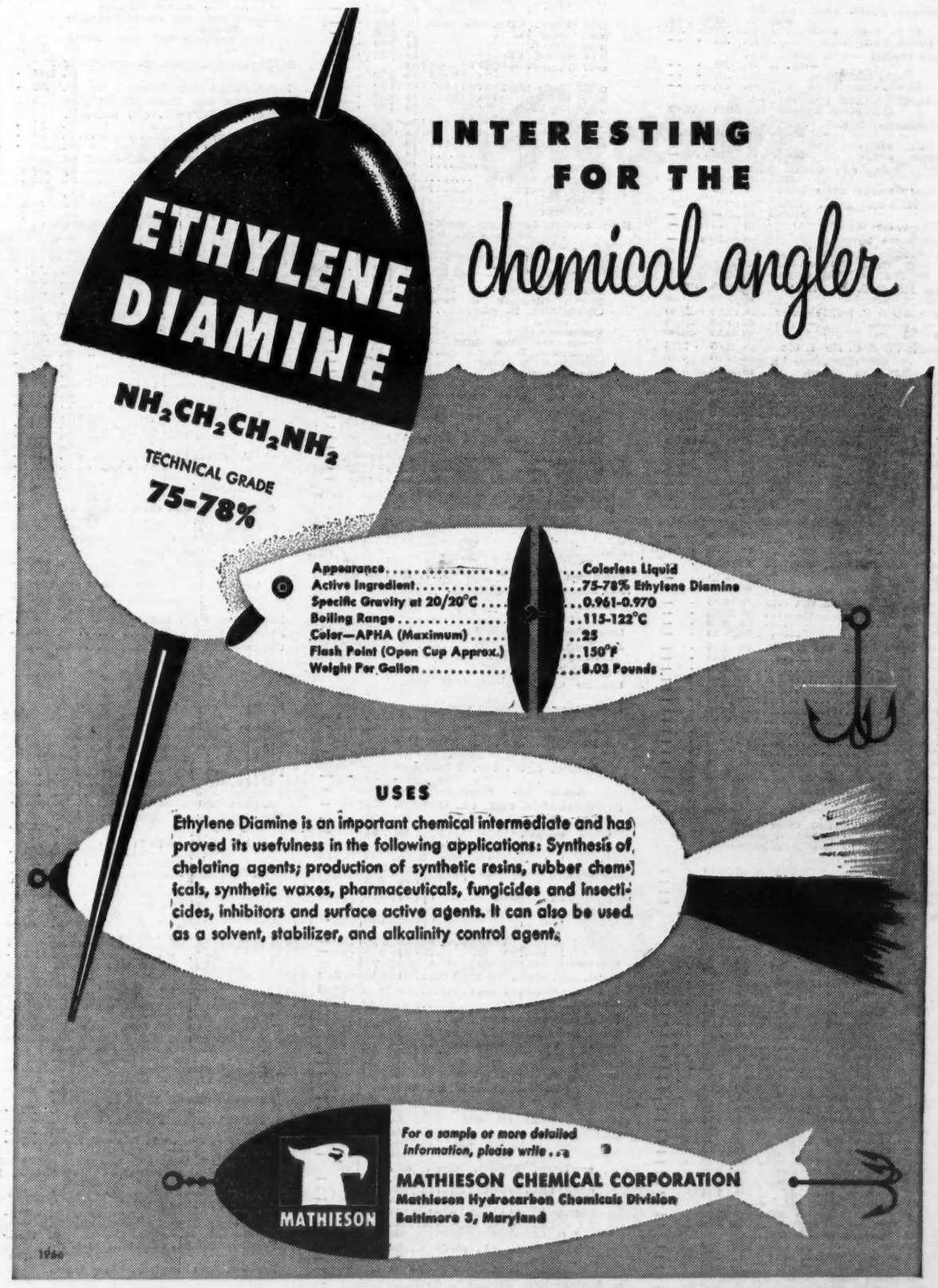
2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .494 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- .56½
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs., works ton. 49.50 - —
Rock, 17% P, paper bgs., works. ton. 56.00 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works. ton. 48.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .26 - .27
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .25 - .26
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.93 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton. 50.00 - —
East coast ton. 61.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton. 90.00 -100.00
purified, bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton. 65.00 - —
East coast ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 100.00 -110.00
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .74 - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .71½- .72
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .34
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- .35
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - .68¼
l.c.l., works lb. .68½- .69½
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½- —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).

Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 110.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 - 6.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .69½- .70
tanks, works lb. .67 - —

Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk gram. .17 - —
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane pure dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd lb. .68½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .69½- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66½- .67
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .14 - —
natural, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —

Cyclopropane — 2, 4-Dinitrophenol

Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l, works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —


ETHYLENE DIAMINE
NH2CH2CH2NH2
TECHNICAL GRADE
75-78%
INTERESTING FOR THE chemical angler
Appearance ... Colorless Liquid
Active Ingredient ... 75-78% Ethylene Diamine
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C ... 0.961-0.970
Boiling Range ... 115-122°C
Color—APHA (Maximum) ... 25
Flash Point (Open Cup Approx.) ... 150°F
Weight Per Gallon ... 8.03 Pounds
USES
Ethylene Diamine is an important chemical intermediate and has proved its usefulness in the following applications: Synthesis of chelating agents; production of synthetic resins, rubber chemicals, synthetic waxes, pharmaceuticals, fungicides and insecticides, inhibitors and surface active agents. It can also be used as a solvent, stabilizer, and alkalinity control agent.
For a sample or more detailed information, please write . . .
MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Mathieson Hydrocarbon Chemicals Division
Baltimore 3, Maryland
MATHIESON
1950
ETHYLENE GLYCOL • DIETHYLENE GLYCOL • TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL • ETHYLENE OXIDE • CHLOROBENZENES • METHANOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • SODIUM METHYLATE • HYDRAZINE PRODUCTS • ETHYLENE DIAMINE • DICHLOROETHYLETHER

2, 4-Dinitrotoluene — Glyoxal

2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. ... lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. ... lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- .47
l.c.l., works ... lb. .47¾- .48
tanks, works ... lb. .44¾- .45
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .37 - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .34 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. lb. .68½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd ... lb. .69½- —
tanks, works, dlvd ... lb. .66¼- .67
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 29¾ —
tanks same basis lb 27 —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l. works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. works gal. .50 - —
ex-wise gal. .68 - —
Steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .63 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .87 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb 16 —
Diphenyl in bags 1c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb 49 50
Diphenylhydantoin sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb 16¾ 17
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis ... lb. .15 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .18½- —
Divi divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
l.c.l. works lb 21 —
tanks, works lb 19 —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. 1.00 - —
c.l., works, basis 100% lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—

Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns ... lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 17 00 17 60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns ... lb 17.00 - 17.90
No. 2, cns lb 22 20 22.85
No. 3, cns lb 35 25 35 90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns ... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.05 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns ... lb 6.90 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb 22.20 22.45
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns ... lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns ... lb 10 50 11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb 10.95 - —
Brown D&C, No. 1, cns ... lb 16 10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns ... lb 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns ... lb 16.10 - —
No. 7 cns ... lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns ... lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns ... lb 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns ... lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns ... lb 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns ... lb 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns. ... lb 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns. ... lb 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns. ... lb 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns. ... lb 2.65 - —
No. 17 cns. ... lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18 cns. ... lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19 cns. ... lb 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns. ... lb 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns. ... lb. 10.95 - —
No. 23, cns. ... lb 24.65 - —
No. 33 cns. ... lb. 17 45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns ... lb 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns ... lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns ... lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns ... lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16 10 - —
Green Ext., D&C, No. 1 cns lb 16 10 - —
Red Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext., D&C, No. 1 cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No

20 Chrysoidine Y ... lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G ... lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G ... lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 3G ... lb. .83 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc ... lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B ... lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R ... lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD ... lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR ... lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A ... lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc ... lb 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B ... lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T ... lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR ... lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B ... lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y ... lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc ... lb 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc ... lb 1.19 - —
299 Black F conc lb 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown, RX, conc. lb .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc ... lb 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B ... lb 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD ... lb 68 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc ... lb 1.07 - —
419 Red FC conc ... lb 1.12 - —
430 Brown M ... lb .98 - —
442 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.

561 Brown B ... lb 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EE ... lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G ... lb. 1.01 - —
639 Fast yellow 2G ... lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX ... lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX ... lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V ... lb 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G ... lb 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue, EG ... lb 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder ... lb 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN ... lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG ... lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc ... lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX ... lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc ... lb 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ ... lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX ... lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF conc ... lb .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC ... lb 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1 75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.25 - —
1159 Olive R, single paste ... lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb 1 76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD single paste lb. 1.63 - —
p-4 Brown, PG ... lb 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L ... lb 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown, EB ... lb 1.51 - —
p-30 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.51 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF ... lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.

Black blue No 550 ... lb. .81 - —
Jet No 551 ... lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc. ... lb 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant ... lb 90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. ... lb 1.37 - —
Yellow C ... lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works:—

Auramine O ... lb 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue ... lb 1.21 - —
Jet ... lb 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb 1.71 - —
Brown, Bismarck R conc lb .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra ... lb. .65 - —
Y extra ... lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine conc ... lb 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc ... lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B ... lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y conc ... lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl 8 ... lb 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:

Azo rubine R extra conc lb 1 04 - —
Black, acid blue B, extra lb .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra ... lb 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc ... lb 91 - —
Orange Acid Y, conc ... lb .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO ... lb 1.45 - —
Yellow azo conc ... lb 90 - —

Oil soluble, spirit-soluble, water soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls ... lb. 1.25 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ... lb. 1.22 - 1.24
tanners, bbls. ... lb .06 .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls ... lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls ... lb. No prices.
powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .60 - —
select, bundles ... lb. .65 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 32.95 - 35 00
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .40 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt, tech, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated cryst grd 150 00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ... lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Eserine salicylate, bots ... oz. 29.75 - 32.50
Sulfate, bots. ... oz. 34.50 - 35.61
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt alld ... lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11½- —
synthetic, 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .14½- —
tanks dlvd ... lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56¼- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .42¾- —

Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms. ... lb. .74 - .80
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. ... lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works ... lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .69 - .72
smaller lots ... lb. .72 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., c.l, same basis ... lb. .18 - .20
tanks same basis lb .10 —
USP, bots., cyls ... lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns ... lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .40½- —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms. ... lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, UPS, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ... lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cans ... lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cans ... lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .13¾- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload works lb 50½- —
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 15.85 - —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms. ... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., c.l., works lb No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO dms. works, lb. .54½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls ... lb. .86 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. ... lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. ... lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks ... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices 1¢ of Rockies 1c per lb higher
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .14½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .18½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E ... lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .16¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .46 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.05 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ... lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots ... lb. 2.65 - 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls. ... lb. .13 - .15

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery bgs ton lots works ton 20.00 - 22.00
bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 18.00 - 20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ... lb. .11 - —
Czech, medium, bgs ... lb. .10½- —
Indian, light, bgs ... lb. .11 - —
Levant, light, bgs ... lb. .14 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs, lb. .06¾- —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys ... lb. .16 - —
djns. ... lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots ... lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., basis 100% ... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works ... lb. .07½- .09
Citrate, gran., dms ... lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd ... lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms ... lb. 2.80 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld ... lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms ... lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, es ... lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .37 - —
Sulfate ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP cryst. bbls. dms lb. .09¼- .10
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms ... lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ... lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms ... lb. .68 - .87
Ferrous sulfate (see Copperas).
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ... gal. 34.00 - 35 00
Oregon, bbls ... gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ... ton. 140.00 - 143.00
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ... ton. 135.00 - 138.00
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 47.00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - 41 00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., works, E lb. .036 - —
l.c.l., works E ... lb. .071 - —
tanks, works E ... lb. .0420 - —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395 - —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York N J Eastern Penna and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W al Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark bls lb 60 61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines ton. 21.25 - —
Georgia mines, c.l. ... ton. 17.00 - 18.00
Illinois mines, c.l. ... ton. 19.00 - —
Texas mines, c.l. ... ton. 16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt., c.l. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs. c.l. ton. 42.00 - —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .15 - 15¼
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., c.l. ... lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., c.l. ... lb. .43½- —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., c.l. ... lb. .21½- —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ... lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane gal. .11375- —
Group 3, 84 octane ... gal. .1075- .11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane ... gal. .1025- .11375
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1345- .143
Penn. western US motor 86 octane gal. .1375- .1415
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane gal. .05 - —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom est, fib. dms., c.l lb. .52 - —
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .63 - —
200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .69 - —
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .72 - —
275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .79 - —
Gelsemium root, bls ... lb. .28 - .29
Gentian root, bls ... lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms ... lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms ... lb. .60 - 1.75
Geranyl acetate, cns ... lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 6.00 - 10.25
Root, African, bls ... lb. .26 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs ... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bgs ... lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bgs ... lb. .28 - —
Rhattoon, bgs ... lb. .16 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs ... lb. .22 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 18½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19¼- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.

hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .22½- —
122-149 bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .24 - —
150-177 bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .26 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .28 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .32 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .33½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .35 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .44 - —

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .18 Nom.
refined, BP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .30½- —
synth., dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. works ... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .18 - —

Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots. oz. 20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 -3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb .29 .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅞- —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .03½ Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated PTMA kgs., works lb. 6.20 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, NF, dms., cbys lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Agar (see A).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .16¼- .16½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20 - .23
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
No. 2, bgs lb. .17 - .19
No. 3, bgs lb. .15 - .16½
Manila, C, bgs lb. .35 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
DK, bgs lb. .16 - .18
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .15 - .18
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. lb. .31 - .34
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
No. 2, bgs lb. .28 - .30
No. 3, bgs lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .16 - .16½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls lb. .24 - .28
No. 3, bbls lb. .20 - —
Kauri, bgs lb. .30 - .50
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Myrrh, cs. lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C. ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, domestic, same basis. ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Hellebore root dom. green, bls. lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .45
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .14⅜- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate USP, bots. kilo. 450-00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz. 9.75 -10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 9.75 -10.60
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate 100% ret. dms. Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrofuramide dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide USP bbls dlvd lb. 03¾ .05
35%, cbys., dlvd lb. .228 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb .98 1.00
tech. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .77 —
l.c.l. frt equald lb .88 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid No 1 bbls. l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude kgs lb. 1.30 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.55 - —
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 3.95 - 8.25
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Irish moss bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .35 - .95
Formate, dms. lb .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -31.00
smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -32.00

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Isopentane — Lithium Salicylate

Isopentane, commercial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms. c.l., works lb. .24¼ — —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropylphenol, dms. c.l., works lb 46 - —
l.c.l., works lb 47 - —
tanks, works lb 45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works lb. .65 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib dms lb. 08 .16¼
colloidal fib dms lb 15 .15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. gal. .095 - —
Kerosene, tanks, refy., California, 40-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .138 - .148
Gulf ports, 40-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .095 - .0975
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g. w.w. gal. .11 - —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w. gal. .09125- .10
Penn., Western, 43 s.g., w.w. gal. .1145- .1205
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., 1c higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .29¾ - —
200-1,800-lb lots works lb. .30¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .38
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - —
hydrous, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1750- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, distilled, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .74 - —
l.c.l. lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb 55 60
ordinary, bls lb. 16 .20
select, bls lb. 90 —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., gran. bbls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 95 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms lb. .32½ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .13 - —
St. Louis lb. .1280- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32¼ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .33¼ - —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .33¾ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .34¼ - —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1415- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1465- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .23¾ - —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .31¼ - —
Nitrate bbls lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO_2 dms., works lb. .32¾ - —
60% PbO dms. works lb. .31¾ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .16 - —
24% Pb. dms. lb. .21½ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼ .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ .18¾
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls. lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump pebble bulk, Adams, Mass. ton 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton. 12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal. ton 25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton. 10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ton. 14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill. ton. 10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton. 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 11.50 - —
York, Pa ton 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton 13.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton. 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton. 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton. 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 13.50 - —
McNeil, Fla ton 13.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton. 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton. 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton. 15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton. 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton. 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton. 16.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, mo. ton. 13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton. 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa ton 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 3.90 - 4.85
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb. 2.20 - —
dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 74.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton. 69.00 -69.50
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. 1.23 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Hydride powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, ton lots, dms. lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70

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Offices or Subsidiaries in Buenos Aires, Chicago, Copenhagen, London, Melbourne, Milan, Montevideo, Montreal, Naples, Paris, San Leandro (Calif.), São Paulo, Tokyo

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb .41 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .20 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l. lb .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.35 - 1.50
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo. 145.00 -140.00

M

Mace, Sinaw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.35 - 1.38
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. 1.30 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns works lb .32 - 34¼
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works lb. .31 - —
USP light ctns lb .34 - .36
heavy bbls lb .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 82.50 - —
dead burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald lb 09¼ - —
t.c.l., frt alld lb 10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt equald lb 10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb .11¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt equald lb .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l., frt alld lb .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt equald lb .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt alld lb .— - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa., frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., 95-98%, lump, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .14 - .15
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 55.00 -105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ton. 55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb 26½ - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt alld. on carlots lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls, works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton. 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton. 91.50 - —
dms., works ton. 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .31½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. 21¾- —
precip., dms lb. 24½- —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 71.00 -72.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l. ex dock ton. 54.00 -59.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.15 - 5.25
Japanese, cs lb. 11.00 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs, fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb 6.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated, USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask. 200.00 -202.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metacresol (see m-Cresol).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see m-Tolyenediamine)

Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt alld gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 2c. higher.
synthetic, dms., dlvd gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .32 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld, 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97% fib. dms, same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dea ers, dms, cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .66½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½ —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50 lb. bgs. c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —

Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret., dms., any quantity works lb .08 - —
tanks works lb .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., works lb .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Paranydroxybenzoate, USP, bots lb 2.10 2.20
fib. dms lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots, lb. .58 - —
dms. lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots. gm. .79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 13½ - —

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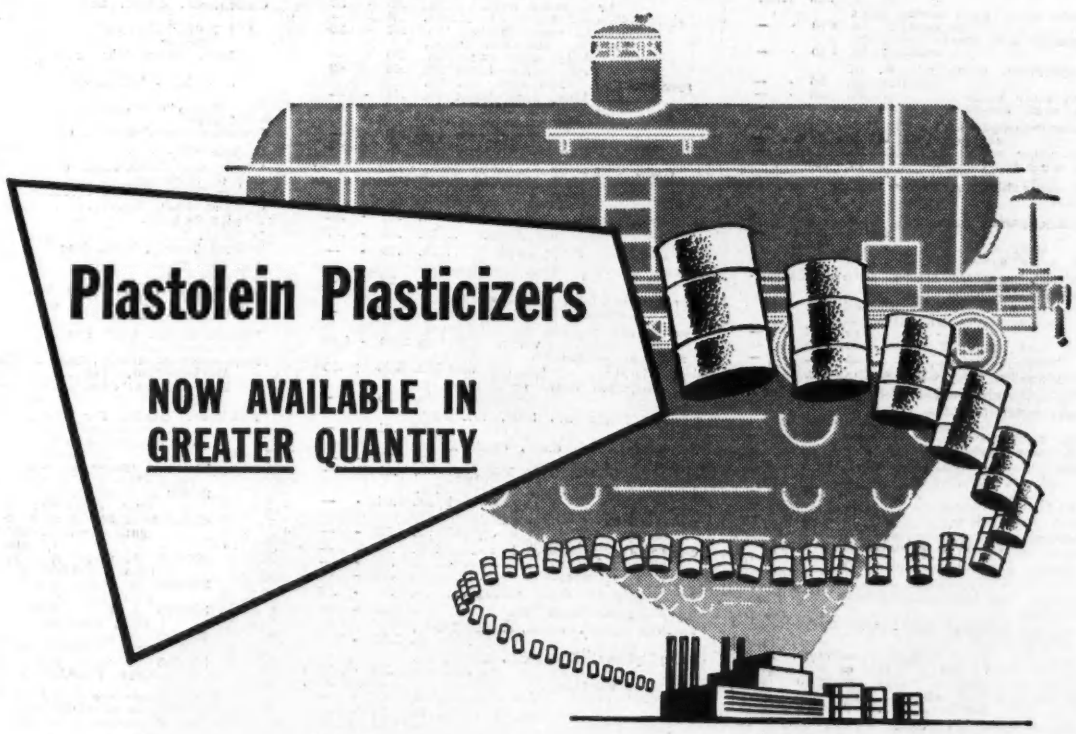

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NOW AVAILABLE IN GREATER QUANTITY

For All Vinyl Sheeting, Film, Extrusions, Dispersions, and Cellulosics and Synthetic Rubbers!

As a result of Emery's revolutionary ozone-oxidation plant for producing azelaic and pelargonic acids, the Plastolein *Azelates* and *Pelargonates* are *now* available in much greater quantity.

If you are not already using a Plastolein Plasticizer, order enough for a plant trial, and prove to yourself the many advantages of these time-tested, trouble-free Plastolein Plasticizers.

Check these Plastolein Plasticizers for those applicable to your Operation—

PLASTOLEIN 9050 DHZ—(di-2-ethylbutyl azelate)—an efficient specialty plasticizer for high clarity vinyl films and other elastomers where low-temperature flexibility is essential.

PLASTOLEIN 9058 DOZ—(di-2-ethylhexyl azelate), **PLASTOLEIN 9057 DIOZ**—(di-iso-octyl azelate)—good all around basic plasticizers that also impart excellent low-temperature properties. Their outstanding combination of properties leads to their use in any vinyl product.

PLASTOLEIN 9055 DGP—(diethylene glycol dipelargonate)—a general purpose auxiliary plasticizer for imparting low-temperature flexibility, excellent "hand" and drape to vinyls. Also for Neoprene and Buna-N rubbers.

PLASTOLEIN 9250 THFO—(Tetrahydrofurfuryl oleate)—a fatty type plasticizer of unusual stability, providing internal lubrication for superior processing. It imparts excellent "hand" and drape to vinyl films and sheeting. Also attractive for cellulosics and synthetic rubbers.

PLASTOLEIN 9715, 9720 POLYMERICS—These Polymeric Plasticizers impart extreme durability and weatherability to vinyl materials, yet exhibit the low-temperature characteristics and high efficiency of most monomeric plasticizers.

Emery

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Plastolein Plasticizers
Twitchell Oils, Emulsifiers

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Methylionone — Opium

Methylionone, A, cns ..... lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns ..... lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime cns ..... lb 4.55 - 6.40
std., dms., cns ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-ground muscovite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. Alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l ..... lb. .12½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l ..... lb. .15 - .16¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l., ... lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l ..... lb. .30 - .32½
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap teed grade, tanks, New Orleans ..... gal. .10 - —
New York ..... gal. .11½- —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs. lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo content lb 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works basis Mo content lb 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies ..... lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb .30¾- —
tanks same basis ..... lb .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylerthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine 25% 40% dms., c.l., frt. equald., basis 100%. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37½- —
tanks same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine cns ..... oz 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate anhyd cns ..... oz 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide cns ..... oz 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns ..... oz 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .54¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd E ..... lb. .55¾ —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .52¾- —
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch yellow, bgs ..... lb. .10½- .11
English, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .12
Montana, Oriental, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - —
yellow, bgs ..... lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton.47.00 -48.50
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.62.00 -63.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton.43.00 -44.00
extract, Indian, solid 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom. 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .050 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots ... lb. .0335- .035
refined, industrial, dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis ... lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers,, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l. same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resublimed dms., works. lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works .... lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works .... lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns ..... lb.35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .80 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .75 - .83½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls ..... lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Nikethamide, cbys. ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms ..... lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms ..... lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .53½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l ..... lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable

2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene, dms ..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms ..... lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane dms. dlvd E. of Rockies lb .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk works unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.40
Sewage sludge, bulk works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works ..... lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - .30¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30½- .31¾
tanks, works ..... lb. .29 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs ..... lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .39 - .40
shrivels, bgs. ..... lb. .39 - .40
West Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - —
Nux vomica, bis ..... lb .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Octyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns ... lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots ..... lb 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots ..... lb.56.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A)
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms ... lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks ..... lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns ..... lb. 2.90 - 6.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns ..... lb.10.75 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil dms. ... lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - —
redist., USP, cns ..... lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Calamus, bots ..... lb.16.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms .... lb. .28 - .40
white, dms ..... lb. .22 - .35
Cananga, native, cns ..... lb. 8.50 -10.25
rectified, cns. ..... lb.12.50 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns ..... lb. 2.65 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots ..... lb.45.00 -46.00
Oil, cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2310- —
tanks ..... lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2160- —
tanks ..... lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. ... lb. .2550- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1825- —
tanks ..... lb. .1675- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .1525- .1550
sulphonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17 - .17½
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1800- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1850- —
tanks ..... lb. .1700- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks ..... lb. .1850- —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .75
Celery seed, bots ..... lb.15.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.185.00-280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF cns., dms. ... lb. .55 .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots ..... lb.30.50 -34.25
leaf, cns. ..... lb 1.25 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) .... lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms .... lb. .70 - 1.05
Java, true, dms ..... lb. .70 - .80
Java-type, cns ..... lb. .75 - .93
Clove, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. ... lb. .14¾- .15
Pac. Coast ..... lb. .13¾- —
refined Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .26¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ..... lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms. ..... gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns. ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots ..... lb.16.90 -22.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works ... lb. .13½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06⅞- —
refined, salad, dms ..... lb. .18¼- .18½
tanks ..... lb. .16¾- —
Costus, bots. ..... oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East ..... lb. .12⅞ Nom.
Valley ..... lb. .12⅞ Nom.
Texas ..... lb. .12½ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02 - —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .18¼- .18½
tanks ..... lb. .16¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Croton, cns. ..... lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns ..... lb. 5.75 - —
Cypress, bots. ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. ..... lb 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF rectified 70-80%, dms lb. .60 - .95
80-90%, dms ..... lb. .75 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb 2.65 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1450- .1550
k. tle-bodied, dms. ..... lb. .1630- .1730
light-pressed, dms. ..... lb. .1300- .1400
tanks ..... lb. .11½- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 6.00 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb.10.00 -10.75
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.10.75 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb.11.00 -15.00
Grapefruit, dms ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .13½- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .18½- .19
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.70 - 4.00
twice rectified bots lb 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. .... lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Lavender, flower, USP, French. 30-32% ester, cns. lb 2.50 4.50
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 5.60 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 6.40 - 7.60
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 7.10 - 7.50
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 7.00 -10.00
terpeneless, bots ..... lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 5.40 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots ..... lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. .. lb. .1735- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1785- .1800
tankcar, f.o.b. Minneapolis. lb. .1460- .1480
New York ..... lb. .1585- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1615- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.45 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms ..... lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Italian, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast ..... lb. .08 Nom.
Gulf ports ..... lb. .07½ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, nat., dms ..... lb. .16½ Nom.
synthetic, cns dms lb 1.60 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms., lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms ..... lb. .32 .33
30° cold test, dms. ..... lb .30 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots ..... lb.165.00 -250.00
petale, bots. ..... lb.38.50 -150.00
Oil, nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .74 - 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms ..... lb. .18½- .19
tanks ..... lb. .17 - —
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .18¾- —
Olibanum, bots. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb 8.00 - —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid .. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..... lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms ..... lb. .70 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .64 - 1.25
Messina, cns ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. ..... lb.100.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms. ..... lb. .13 - —
kernel, tankcars ..... lb. .16¼ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns ..... lb. 5.00 - 8.75
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks, East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms. ..... lb. 7.50 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17¾- —
refined, dms ..... lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks ..... lb. .21¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.35
redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, S. American, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Pimento berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .73½ —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .76½- —
ex whse. ..... gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .143 - .153
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .16¾- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms ..... lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14½- —
Rose natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.55.00 - 62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .70
Rue, bots ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Safflower dms., c.l. Atlantic coast. lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¾- —
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb.20.00 - 25.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 8.25
Spanish, cns ..... lb .90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 9.15 -11.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms ..... lb. .70 - 1.00
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 —
Savory, cns ..... lb No stocks
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb.29.50 - 31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .13 - —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .03½- —
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .17 - .17½
tanks ..... lb. .15½- —
clarified, alkali, dms ..... lb. .16½- .17
tanks ..... lb. .15 - —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .17¼- .17⅝
tanks ..... lb. .15¾- .15⅞
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.55
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15¾- .16½
tankcars ..... lb. .14 - —
natural winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1475- .1550
tankcars ..... lb. .1300- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works ..... ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .07
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - .05½
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .13½- .13¾
Tansy, dms. ..... lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .50½- —
whse ..... lb. .0678- —
tanks, works ..... gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .90 - —
whse., N Y C. gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see T)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. ..... lb 1.95 4.00
tech. white, cns ..... lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - .25½
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .22¾- .23
domestic mills ..... lb. .23½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms .. lb .30 .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb.15.50 -19.50
Haitian, cns ..... lb.11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. ..... lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal.10.00 13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns ..... lb. 5.75 - 8.25
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots .... lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb No stocks
Oleostearin, bbls ..... lb. .11½- —
Opium, USP, cns ..... lb.19.20 -19.45
gran. USP, cns lb.21.65 21.90
powd., USP, cns ..... lb.21.65 -21.90

Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.5c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works lb. .1836- .1860
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .18 - .20
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .40 - .43
Verona, bls lb. .28 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .35 - .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrophenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenylphenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange crystals No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 40 - —
extract, liquid No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb 19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract powdered 5-lb lots or more lb 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb 2.50 3.00
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ceylon lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz to 100 oz. lots oz 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz 5.55 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .32 - .34
Spanish, bgs lb. .42 - .44
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .0660- —
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib dms. c.l lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, dms., works lb. .53 - .58
tech., dms., works lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .21 - .23
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton 82.00 - —
solvent, process, bgs., same basis ton 80.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech. powd bbls lb 1.80 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Pemicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units .08¼- .09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½- .09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .08½- .09
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .26
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - .26
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. ref'y gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .90 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .26 - .28
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .37 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .55 - .56
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .55 Nom.
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .55 Nom.
white, bgs. lb. 1.01 - 1.03
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin NF 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.75 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms, c.l or truckloads, frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dlvd., E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ex whse lb. .13½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .05¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅝- .05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅝
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb. .03⅝- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06

Orange, Cadmium Lithopone — Petroleum, Mineral Spirits, Regular

Petrolatum, USP, snow, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .09¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 3.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.33 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Penna. grade, Buckeye, O. bbl. 3.54 - —
middle Penna. district bbl. 4.05 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.20 - 2.22
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.29 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.26 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.20 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10

Petroleum fuel oil, diesel, tanks, ref'y, California gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .104 - —
Penna., western gal. .1075- .1125
furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625- —
No. 3 gal. .0825- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .0975- .10
group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875- .09375
No. 2 gal. .0825- .09125
No. 3 gal. .07875- .08125
range gal. .08875- .09375
Pennsylvania western, No. 1 gal. .109 - .1185
No. 2 gal. .106 - .111
No. 3 gal. .106 - .1105
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240° F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .168 - .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- —
toluol-type gal. .13125- —
Mineral spirits, regular tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .163 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .193 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .193 - —

Exchange Brand is the 4-to-1 favorite over all other lemon oils *combined!*

Year after year, Exchange Brand *quality* proves itself in sales. That's because Exchange Lemon Oil comes only from California lemons grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

When a little lemon oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

Sunkist Growers

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180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

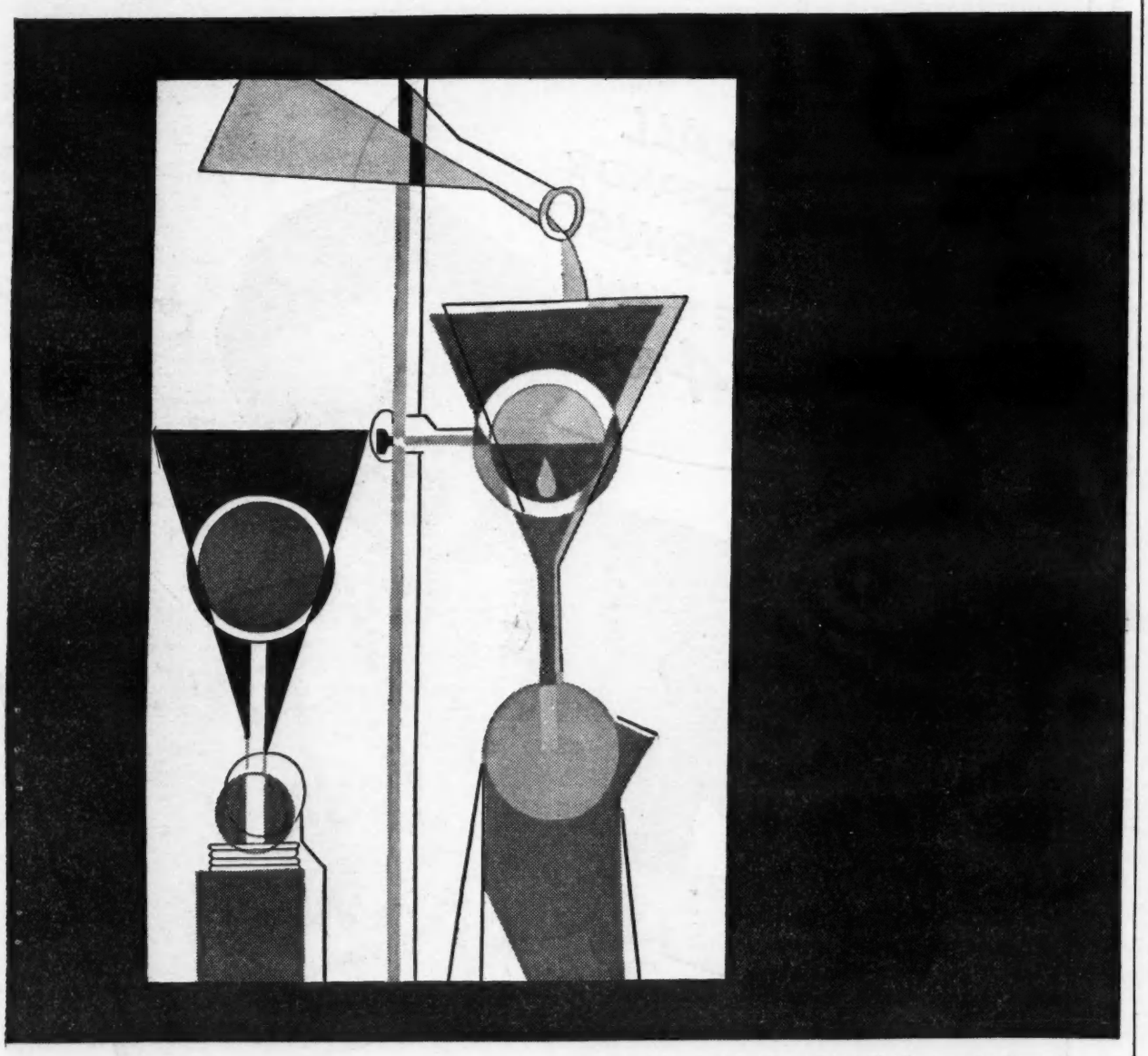
Petroleum, Mineral Spirits, Specially Ref'd — Potassium Bichromate

Petroleum, mineral spirits, specially ref'd, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .344 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
tank transport, dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .209 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205° 292°F. b.r., 37° 36°C. m.a.p. gal. .26 - .27½
17°-29°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .32½
286°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p. gal. .29 - —
27°-28°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .31
19°C. m.a.p gal. .34 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-36°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .32½
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35½- .39
350°-425°F. b.r. 32°-34°C. m.a.p. gal. .30½- .32½
25°C. m.a.p gal. .39½ —
18°-21°C. m.a.p gal. .35 - .43½
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .16 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —

o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50

1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E. lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5, dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., works lb. .20 - —
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib dms. works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots. fib. dms lb 17.00 -17.25
tech. fib. dms works lb 10.45 —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 4.68½- —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long-ton. 5.68½- —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.68½- —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long-ton. 7.68½- —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5, minimum, bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton 5.60 - —
68%, b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5, minimum, mines. short ton. 5.80 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines. short-ton. 6.15½- —
Plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher
Phosphorus, amorphous, red, cs. lb. .46 - .47
dms lb .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalyl sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.50
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb .32 - .33
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 5.20
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .60 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .53 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex dextro, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton. 41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed dms., works lb .02¼ .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 93.00 - —
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 8.75 - —
Pokeroot, bls lb. .19 - .23
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
10,000 - 20,000 - lb. lots, works. smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, gran., gen'l use, colors, special, bgs., over 23,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .34½- .35½
10,000-23,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
2,000-9,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .38½- .43
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .36
crystals, gen'l use, bgs., c.l., lb. .33½- —
heat resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - .36
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Dutch, bgs. lb. .18½- .20
Polish, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb .31 - .34
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb .23 - —
powd. dms lb .24 - —
Bichromate (see Potassium dichromate).



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for assured high quality

Penola Solvents offer all of these important advantages

- Uniformity
- Purity
- Controlled Evaporation
- Special Handling
- Balanced Solvency
- Immediate availability

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FOR EXPERT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — always be sure to call the Penola Office nearest you for any technical data or assistance regarding your industrial finishing problems.

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Potassium bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .53 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran dms lb. .24 - .26
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. lb. .21 - .23
gran. dms lb. .15 - .17
powd dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .41 - —
powder dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots works lb. .57 - —
Dichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- .16¾
Potassium dichromate in drmus, ½c. higher.
Ferricyanide, kgs. lb. .60 - .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kgs. lb. .28 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaicolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .30
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 - —
Manure salt 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad N. M. ton 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 180.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse. ton. 261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .21½- —
1-ton lots, works lb. .23½- —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide), yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .666 - .732
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works ton. 37.25 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .85 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton. 16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots gm. .65 - —
Acetate, bots. gm. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, cms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .107½- —
Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- .093
l.c.l. same basis lb. .0950- .1050
Glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .42 - —
Pumice, dom., gru., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03⅞- .04⅛

Pumice, imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06¼- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, 50 dms., works, gal. 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works gal. 8.55 - —
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 -10.15
purified, 20% lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gm. lots gm. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines ton. 13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton. 11.50 -12.00

Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxlin scrap, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .11 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms, works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., tanks, works lb. .08¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .11 31/64 —

Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quinceseed, bgs. lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate NF cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .61 —
Salicylate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - .93

DUVAL
High Grade Muriate
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DUVAL SULPHUR and POTASH CO.
Modern New Plant and Refinery at Carlsbad, New Mexico
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Red, BON Acid Maroons — Soda, Caustic, Flake

Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls. same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls. same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls. same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade bbls. same basis lb 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls. same basis lb 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls. same basis lb 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar)
same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E St Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾ - —
Red, iron oxide, natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
synthetic, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls. works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots works lb 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½ - —
c.l. works lb. .02¾ - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated kgs lb 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.25 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse, New York lb. .06½ - —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½ .25
Red, Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350 .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475 —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525 —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550 —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575 —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625 —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-amino-toluene).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½ —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.00 - 56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin, USP, bots., divd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots. divd kilo. 100.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots. kilo. 25.00 - —
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo. 25.00 - 30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots fib dms kilo 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., works, c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - .42
Italian, bgs. lb. .15½ .16
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07¼ .07½
refined bgs. lb. .08¾ .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, basis 100%, Na_2SO_4 ton. 19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms. lb. .09¾ .11¾

Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more

Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., cns., dms. lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Sarsaparilla root, dom. bls lb. .45 .50
imported, Honduras, bls lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .55 - —
select, bls lb. .75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste dms., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .85 - .93
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ —
smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., divd lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua hulled, ship't, bgs. lb. .34 - —
natural, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .21 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .52 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.

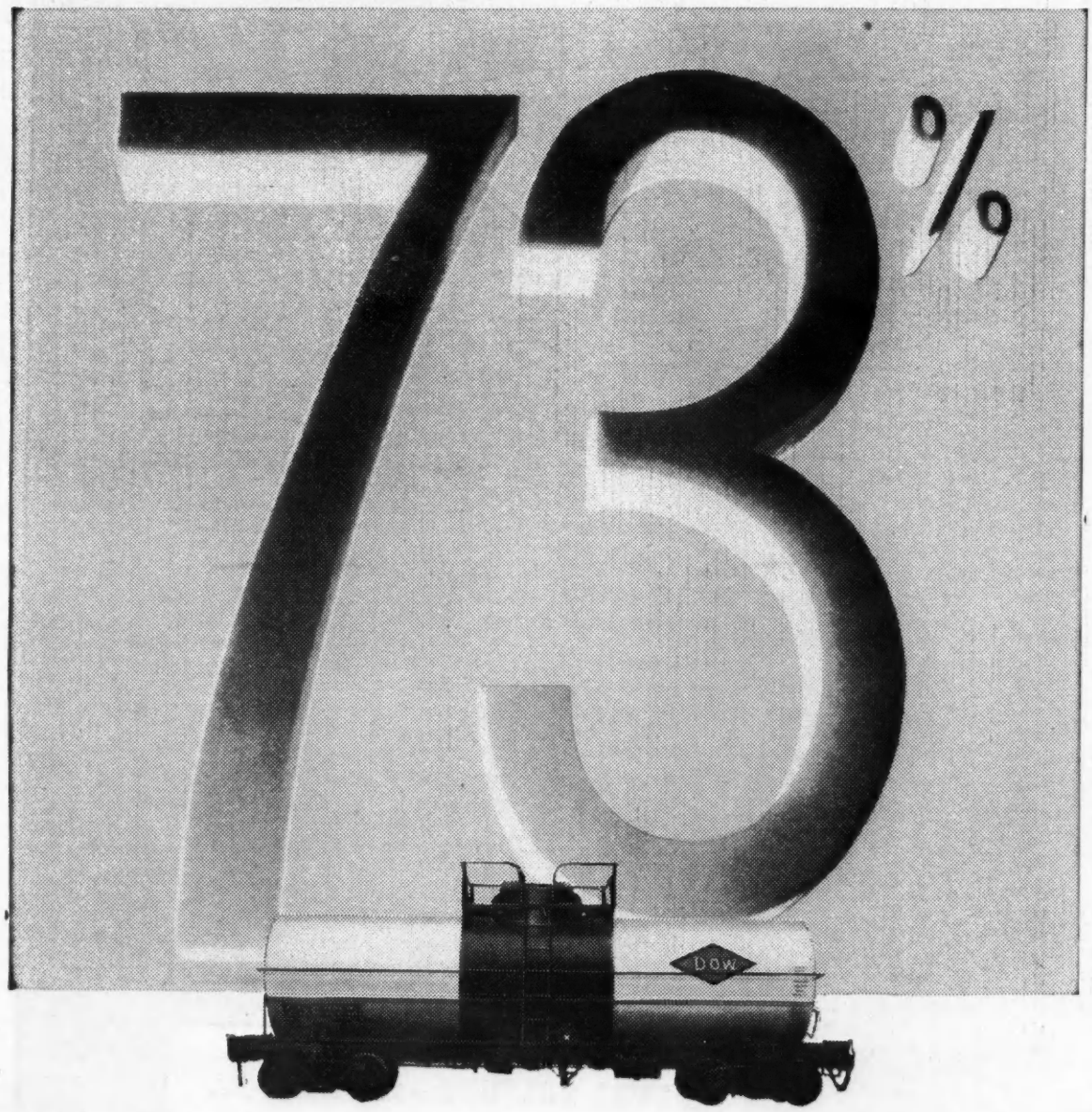
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36½ —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34½ —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33½ —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .31 - —

Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼ —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77½ —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77½ —
500-oz. lots oz. .77½ —
100-oz. lots oz. .78½ —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾ —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½ —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 5c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-lb. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls. lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.22
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.75 - —



DOW CAUSTIC SODA

If you haven't figured your caustic costs recently, you may be pleasantly surprised at the economy 73% can bring. Increasing freight rates are erasing the savings in 50% caustic solution for more and more users every day—they're probably doing the same for you.

If you'd like help in figuring the most economical caustic for your plant, our Alkali Sales Department will gladly lend a hand. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Mich., AL 900A.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Soda, caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal, bgs. c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .12½- .16½
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works.....lb. .87 - 1.30
refined, bbls., works.....lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .28 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
c.l. dms works lb. .13¾ 14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. dms works .. lb. .14¼ 15¼
solution dms. works . gal. 70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots .....kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots .....kilo.21.75 - —
1-kilo lots .....kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots .....kilo.22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more...lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .45 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works .100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works . 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate (see Sodium dichromate).
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
solut 35 bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF dms. jrs. ..... lb 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate cryst. dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride tech (see Salt). USP, dms .... lb. .09 - .12
Chlorite tech. dms., works lb. .59 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII gran dms. .....lb. .28 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. .....lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. tots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots ....lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots .lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 35-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .13¼
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10 ton lots..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate 100-lb 6b dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refined, dms.....lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms .....lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l....lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls .....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride dms. works .. lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
alld..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).
NF pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
technical, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite (see Sodium bisulphite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metaborate, tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works..ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works..lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .92 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd. ogs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l., ...100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Molybdate, cbys., bbls., works..lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works...lb. .85 - .92

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .... ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse.. ton.53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .0925- .18
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, 85%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 26½ 28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.65

Soda, Caustic, Solid — Sodium Silicate, Liquid, 47°

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb 47 .49
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.45 - —
c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. ..... lb. .88 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R and N of south bound of Ky and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla. also Me. N H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn, Mo (except St Louis) Neb., E of 98° N C. S C. Tenn and Tex N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96° Kan. Neb W of 96°; N D. Okla. S D. Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz Colo. Idaho Mont. Nev. N M., Utah Wyo and El Paso Tex
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.50
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —

What's beyond the WELCOME mat?

Today—every chemical producer will welcome your business. But in these days of *keen competition* and *plentiful supply*, the experienced chemical buyer looks beyond the welcome mat and the "glad hand." He goes further than a mere check of prices and specifications. In selecting a supplier he looks for the assurances and "extras" that mark the leading producer.

These Added Extras are the main reason why so many chemical buyers have for over seventy years made their first call—SOLVAY!

The World's Largest and Most Modern Alkali Production Facilities—combined with the experience of more than two generations of highly-skilled production men—are the buyers' assurance of *dependable* SOLVAY *quality*.

A Technical Service that is Different! Available to all SOLVAY customers are the facilities of SOLVAY's *Industry-Wise* Technical Service. With separate sections for different industries, SOLVAY can offer unusual technical services not ordinarily available.

Five Manufacturing Plants that are strategically located, in addition to a nationwide chain of over 200 local distribution centers, assure SOLVAY customers quick, efficient deliveries—whether they order a bag or in multiple carloads.

Buyers' Needs and Problems are handled by SOLVAY's trained and experienced *local* field representatives who operate out of SOLVAY's 13 branch offices.

For Top Quality Plus Other Extra Services that help you meet today's competitive conditions—be sure to *specify* SOLVAY!

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Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds
Caustic Potash • Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene

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New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

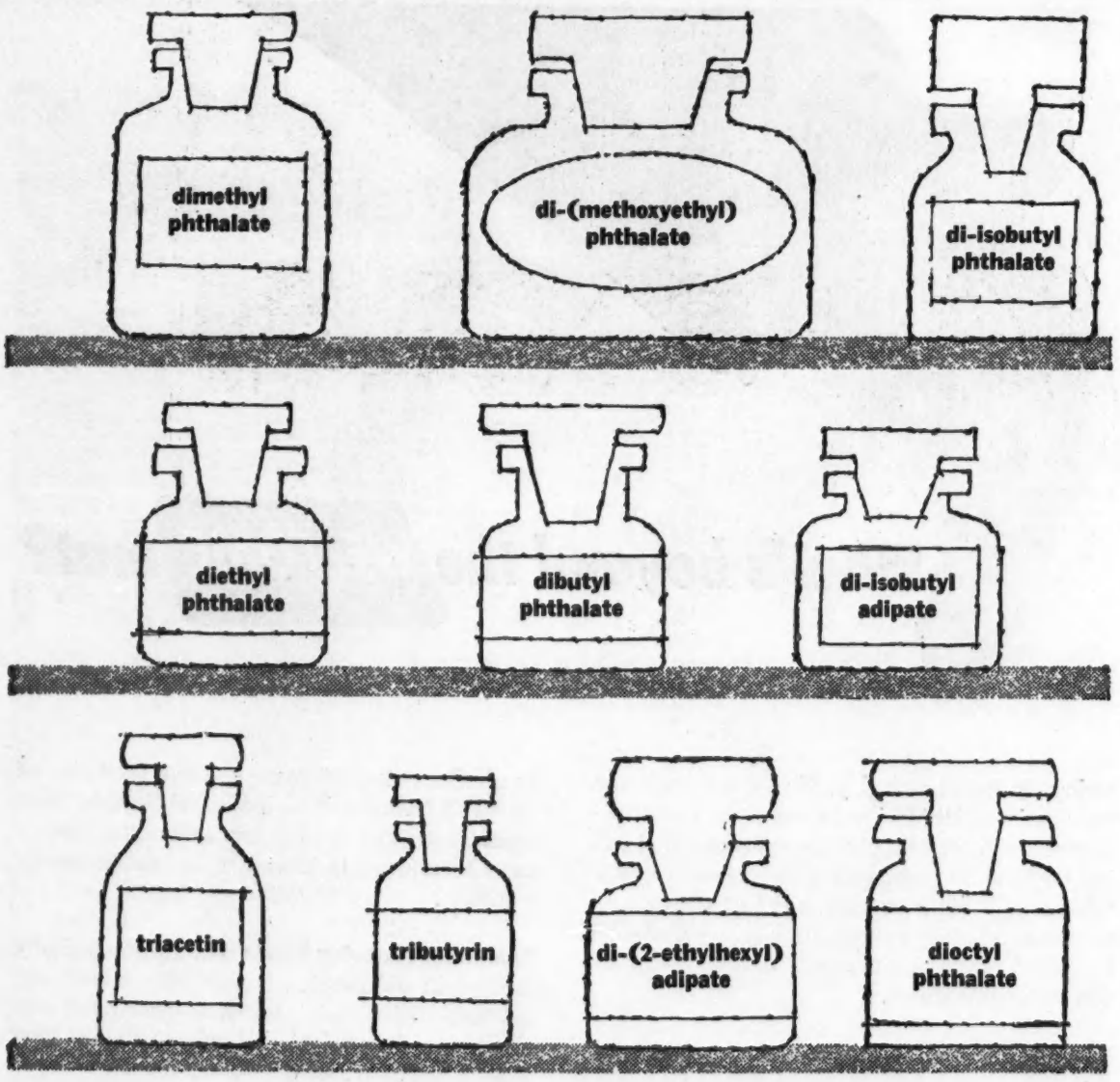
Sodium Silicate, 52° — Sulfur

Sodium silicate, 52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works . 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works . . . ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works . lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate dms., works, frt alld. E . lb. .501 - .554
Stearate, tech., dms., works . lb. .40 —
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works . . . . . lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms . lb. .22¼ -
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis 100 lbs 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . ton.35.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib. dms . . . . . lb. .17½ .18
gran., fib. dms . . . . . lb. .17½ .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald . lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .05¾ -
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ -
l.c.l., same basis . . . lb. .05¼ -
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Sodium sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l . lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulfide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works . lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .04 —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. . . . . lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works . . . . . lb. .377 —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls . lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns. c.l. works . lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works . . . . . lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works . . . . . lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald . . . . . 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
l.c.l., same basis . . . 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.40 -12.80
dms., c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . 100 lbs. 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., divd. E . lb. 2.40 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald . lb. .23 - —

Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., divd . lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .22½ -
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works . lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis . lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works . gal. .31 - .33
high-flash, tanks, works . gal. .31 - .33
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works . . . . . lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works . . lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20-000-lb. lots, works . lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, works . . lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works . lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works . . . lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works . lb. .38 - .39
Solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works . lb. .24½ - —
ton lots works . . . lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works . lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .23¼ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works . lb. .16 - —
ton lots works . . . lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works . lb. .17 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .15 - —

Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton.83.00 -83.50
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 to 60,000-lb. lots, divd. lb. .23 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis . lb. .23¼ - —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis . lb. .23½ - —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0605 - —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0620 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. . . . . oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, bls . . . . . lb. .75 - —
Imported, bls. . . . . lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ -
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ -
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .05½ -
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 —
white, bls. . . . . lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs . . . . . lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .743 - .753
Oxide, dms., works . . . . . lb. .92 - .93
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .793 - 1.061
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .83 - .87
Sulfate, dms., works . . . . . lb. .912 - .932
Star root (see Helonias root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. . . . . 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. . . . . 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works . lb. .05¼ - .06¼
Maine, bgs., c.l., works . . . . lb. .05¾ - .06
l.c.l., spot . . . . . lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Rice, l.c.l., bgs . . . . . lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. . . . . lb. .0755 - .0780
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Storax, USP, cs. . . . . lb. .78 - .80
Stramonium leaves, bgs. . . . . lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk . . . . . gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, works . . . . . lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works . . . . . lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots . . . . . lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works . . . . lb. .11 - .12
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs. works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulfide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, K, bots . . . . . oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots . oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots . oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. . . . . lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, bgs . . . . . 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sulfabenzamide, dms . . . . . lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms . . . . . lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms . . . . . lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms . . . . . lb 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms . lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. . . . . lb..10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms . lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms . . . . . lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, micro crystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms . . . . . lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms . lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. . . . . lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms . . . . . lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms . lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms . lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms . lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. . . . . lb. 2.80 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms . lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, commercial, flour, bgs, mines . 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulks, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton.26.50 - —
tract . long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports . long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port . long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. . . . . 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines . 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines . 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines . . 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines . 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines . 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines . 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines . . . . . 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines . 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines . . . 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —



Eastman

plasticizers

Call or write for your copy of our PLASTICIZERS booklet. It contains specifications, properties and typical uses for all Eastman plasticizers.

These products are stored in bulk at Kingsport, Tennessee, and Lodi, New Jersey, by Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.; by DeMert & Dougherty, Incorporated, in Chicago and St. Louis, and by Anderson-Prichard Oil Corporation in Akron and Cincinnati.

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CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
a subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—65 Concord St.; Cincinnati—Carew Tower; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Sulfur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535 —
tanks works lb. .045 —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd . lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald ..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.117.00 - —
ground, ex-dock .....ton.117.00 - —
Superphosphate run of pile under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., allo unit-ton. .88 91
Carteret N J unit-ton. .88 91
triple 48% or more a.p.a. pulv., bulk c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

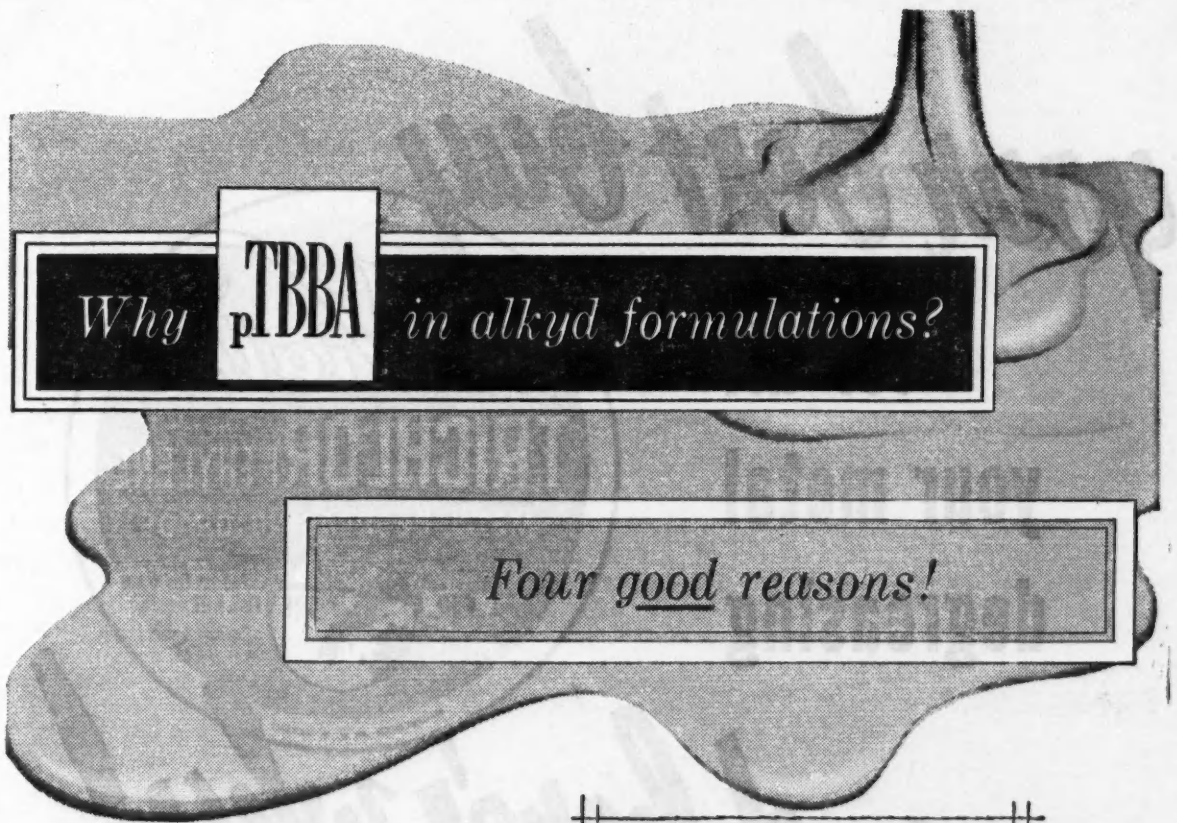
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. quald lb. 1.46½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.56½- —
Talc, dom. ordinary Calif. grd. bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs. c.l. works ton.14.00 —
l.c.l. works ton 17.50 —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l. works ton 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton 28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton 27.00 —
l.c.l. works ton 30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs. works, ton.36.00 —
Imp. Canadian grd., bgs. c.l., mines ton 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ....lb. .11 - .11½
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd.. lb. .07⅝- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .07⅛- —
special, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .07⅜- —
sulfonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .08¼- .086
50%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .11¼- .11½
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .07½- .07¾
AA, bgs., ex-whse ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., trt equald gal. .47 .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 .51
tanks same basis gal. .39 —
25-28% dms. c.l., same basis, gal. .54 .56
l.c.l. same basis gal. .57 .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tartar emetic tech. gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 .59
USP, powd., dms ... lb. .61 - .62
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 —
Hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms..... lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms ..... lb. .63 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E .. lb. .17 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. South lb .14 —
extra, dms ..... lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms ..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .57 - .75
prime, dms ..... lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gm. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. drms., works lb. .20½ .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½ .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E ..... lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd ..... lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 3.55 - 3.90
Salicylate, fib. dms ..... lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline anhydrous or USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works ... lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.800.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs ..... lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Thymol, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.00 3.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) .....lb. .93 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —

Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ —
Hydride, cns., works ..... lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .45½- —
works lb 46½ .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
a-Tocopherol, bots ..... kilo.225.00 - —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo.225.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, kgs.... lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns ..... lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powder, works ..... lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld ..... lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .76 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld.. lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .60 - .61

Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works. gal. .34 - —
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist ..... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist ..... gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo ..... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .35 - —
Pittsburgh dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md ..... gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .32½- .33
petroleum, industrial 2°, tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N J ..... gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .35 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powder, same basis ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.... lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works ..... lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works ... lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —

Sulfur Dichloride — Triethanolamine

Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks ..... lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l works, frt. alld, E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld, E ..... lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald ..... lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. chys., works frt adjusted. lb. 1.40 1.43
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —



pTBBA is a new vegetable oil upgrader that merits the serious attention of every producer of alkyd formulations. It can be a source of worthwhile improvements, both in manufacturing techniques and in product performance.

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IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited · Montreal · Toronto · Vancouver

Triethylamine — Wax, Sugar Cane

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 6.21 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothicin, USP, bots. gm. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root)
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak. Okla., S Dak., Tex., and W ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 30-42% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton.72.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock. ton.54.00 -55.00
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.10.25 -10.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins lb.10.00 -10.50
Tahiti, cs. lb.10.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Butyl ether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, cyls., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c., bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —

Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichlorethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials, oral grade solids, in containers gram.245.00 - —
of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K_1 Active (see Menadione).
K_2 25 gm. bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.60 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or S. African, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 - —
merchantable bgs., ex dock ton.96.50 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls., lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, exdock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .52 - .54
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs. lb. .54 - .55
Chilean, bgs lb. .55 - .56
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .65 - .67
slabs lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks lb. .58 - .60
slabs lb. .57 - .58
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .74 - .76
refined, bgs. lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .83 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .93 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .83
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .86
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.15 - 1.17
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.13 - 1.15

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. lb. .32 - .35
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
German, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. .84 - .86
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs. lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82½

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and here's why!

ALL-PURPOSE—Removes from metal parts practically every kind of foreign matter—waxes, oils, greases, gums, tars, chips.

QUICK ACTING—Cleans and dries rapidly. Low boiling range (86.6°-87.8°C, based on standard ASTM tests) permits vaporization at low steam pressure.

THOROUGH—Low viscosity (0.58 centipoises at 20°C) and low surface tension (about 29 dynes per cm at 30°C) assure diffusion into pores and relatively inaccessible openings.

SAFE—Has neither flash point nor fire point; classed as nonflammable at room temperatures, only moderately flammable at higher temperatures (Underwriters' Laboratories rating 3).

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STABLE—Neutral stabilizer gives protection not only in the liquid but also in the vapor.

ECONOMICAL—Completely re-usable after distillation. And whether you buy by the drum or the carload, *you pay no extra premium.*

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NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene • NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .20 - .23
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls....lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls....lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls....lb. .23 - .24
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works East...ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 36 80 —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis ton 37 00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton 42 00 -55 00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45 00 -50 00
l.c.l., same basis ton 51 75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs....lb 4.25 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
58°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis....gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa....gal. .35 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .32 - —
Chicago district....gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district....gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah....gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa....gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .35 - —
Lone Star Tex....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio....gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .35 - —
Terre Haute ind....gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O....gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N.Y..gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J....gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .35 - —
Providence R. I....gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill....gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens....lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .53 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls....lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .31 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1¼c. higher; El Paso, Tex 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.5c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls, same basis, chrome..lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls....lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots....lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd....lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls....lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins, oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms....lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E....lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms....lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .36 - —
solution 50% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 6100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 11.35 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .14¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works....lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .09¾- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8%, Zn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .15½- —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .16¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd....lb .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenosulfonate, NF, gran., dms., lb. .39 - —
powd., dms....lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., lb. .26¾- —
Silicofluoride, bbls works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.40 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.90 - 9.90
Flake, 25½%, Zn., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.90 - —
36%, Zn, bgs., c.l., frt alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher.
USP, gran dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate dms....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride ngs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works...100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l....lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms. l.c.l. works lb. .53 - —
Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works...lb. .03¾- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .06½- —

White Lead — Zirconium Oxychloride

Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works...lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04⅝- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works..lb. .23 - —
Hydride ens., works....lb. 7.25 -11 50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse....lb 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works..lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .35½- —

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Conflict In Timing

It is unfortunate that the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chambers of Commerce of the United States did not get together in their planning of discussions of employment relations. Perhaps it would be asking too much to feel that they might, with mutual benefits and more benefit also for the national economy, have combined their meetings on that topic of overall importance. As things are, it is going to be difficult, if not impossible, for business management to get all that it could get and should have out of the two conferences.

The NAM conference, having to do with industrial relations in general, will be held in Hollywood, Fla., March 15 through 19. The Chamber of Commerce is holding an employer-employee relations conference March 18 and 19 in New Orleans. Prominent on the agenda of both meetings will be the latest big-smoke-some-fire item of employment relations—the guaranteed, or annual, wage. Of course, all angles of the Taft-Hartley act and the strife to change it will get much attention.

There is food for real thought and reason for much encouraging expectation in the title of the keynote address to be delivered by the NAM president:— "Today's Call for Leadership in Human Relations." Copies of that pertinent dissertation should be made available to every businessman.

Career Diplomacy Pushed

Quite naturally, the criticisms voiced during the past several months with reference to the shortcomings of the foreign services of the United States have not set easily with those who could be considered to have some measure of authority and responsibility in the matter. Equally naturally, the reactions of those thus concerned have run the gamut of such human behavior. It is encouraging for those who know that much good can be done if the objective be approached and handled as it should be that the top man—at least on the most active list—the Secretary of State, has set out earnestly to get information on the needs and suggestions on the steps which are concerned in the problem of making the foreign services more nearly what they should be—and emphatically must be. He has named an eight-man committee, mostly civilians, with the purpose of recommending steps for reorganizing, or reforming, and improving the country's equipment of career diplomats.

Because foreign service has not been looked upon as a desirable career in this country the inadequacy of that branch of foreign relations has always been taken for granted. Diplomacy is one field in which the untrained, inexperienced amateur has no chance of getting anywhere. The inadequacy of United States diplomacy has been a joke for years among those who know what that job needs.

The committee on diplomatic careers is scheduled to make a report about May 1. It is a clear public duty, in these days of new and ever-changing world affairs, that the committee be given all possible advice and suggestions by businessmen who know something, through experience, about what is needed in the field of the new group's interests. There is much to be told, and some of it—not all, by any means, because the fault is not always or even mostly officially diplomatic in many unsatisfactory experiences—will be useful in the committee's undertaking.

The representative of the Department of State on the career committee is Robert Murphy, deputy under-secretary. The chairman of the committee is Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University. It is to be expected that businessmen will have differing opinions on which channel of approach to use in communicating with the committee.

The membership of the committee is well representative of American thought. It could have been better representative of American experience. Because of the breadth and variety of its experience in foreign affairs, the petroleum industry, which is not at least directly represented, would have been of a deal of practical usefulness in the committee's task. The fact that it has no direct representation is no reason why that industry should not assist the Department of State in what apparently is earnestly intended to be the improving of this country's foreign service—at least in its diplomatic aspects. It is to be hoped that a similar undertaking will be made in connection with its commercially economic aspects which are progressively becoming more and more important in everything which has to do with foreign policy. Some of the plans and programs of the Department of Commerce in that direction—to say nothing of practices—are deserving of at least as much attention. This is made emphatically clear, along with needs in diplomacy, by many recent news headlines, such as "Turkey Passes Oil Law Aiding Foreign Firms" and "Italy in Drive to Obtain US Capital and Skills"—to become more of a competition in world markets, and more in need of bigger sales in the United States.

Latin-American Lesson

One needs but look, even casually, at the news coming out from the Inter-American Conference in Venezuela to recognize that the foreign relations of the United States in the hemisphere where they should be excellent fall short of that by a substantial degree. It is difficult to point definitely to the controlling reason for that condition, to determine whether it is more a matter of countries or of peoples. Politics and all divisions of economics being so much intermingled, even in this country, these days, one cannot say which is the more out of line with what others expect. It is unquestionable, however, that both are at fault. So it is, that Mr. Dulles, seeking cooperation in the combating of Communism, finds that thinking along that obviously important line is not readily entered upon by those whose mental recesses are filled with thoughts on other "Co's"— coffee and copper — of their relations with the United States. Of course, in that connection, as in most, their thinking is largely being done for them by others who, by some means or other, have got into more intimate relations and have reasons for making the most of them. One of the biggest boosts given to the acceptance of those relations—and the concomitants thereof — is applied by the buying of what the Latin-American peoples have to sell — some of which is produced with the substantial assistance of financial and technical contributions by the eventual purchasers —also by the United States which does not measure up to its potential stature in the latter regard.

Much has been done to improve the relations of this country and its southerly neighbors in recent years. The policy of this country and that of its people have been better fitted to the needs which they must meet. But, there is still much to be done to correct the somewhat assiduously cultivated feeling that the North American from the United States in this continent—there are several of them in Latin America — is going to insist upon having his own way.

That belief is always well concealed when the approach of the North American is considerately made. That fact is emphasized in the experience of every one That fact emphasized in the experience of every one who has gone there seeking something other than self. It stands out all over the report on Latin-American relations made by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower. The nine recomendations of that special ambassador, even though he is not a career man in that area, should be read, reread and pondered by every thinking American (in the USA sense of the term). So should his concluding paragraphs:—

In the long view, economic cooperation extended to help the people of Latin America raise their level of well-being and further their democratic aspirations, will redound to their benefit and to ours.

Working together, the nations of this hemisphere can, if history should so decree, stand firmly against any enemy in war and prosper mightily together in times of peace.

Dr. Eisenhower's goodwill tour of Latin America did much to remedy the alienation which had grown up there largely because of the failure of the United States to maintain proper diplomatic relations with its friendly Latin neighbors. The reason for that is one of those which have led the Secretary of State to endeavor to equip this country better diplomatically. The alienation, of course, was furthered by the propaganda of enemy nations. It is time that the relations of this country and the Latin Americans were put soundly and primarily on a personal basis. They need to be developed and maintained as a matter of man to man. Politics should have but the smallest role therein, even in its economic sense. The big need in all areas of those relations is that something positive be done in directions and needs which have been quite clearly pointed out.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

teachers. They not only can fit into vacancies created by summer vacations of regular personnel but can also do a better job of student guidance if they have a first hand picture of the industry.

Chemical industry employers who can use these science teachers should call school superintendents and advise them of the available positions. It is recommended they be placed in jobs which will acquaint them with the newest developments in industry and give them experience with the latest instruments and equipment.

Rare Drug Inventory Proposed

Dr. Karl Fellinger, head of the Second Vienna University medical clinic and a famous specialist in internal medicine, has proposed the establishment of an international center to maintain an inventory of rare drugs available in various countries. This would make it possible, in emergency cases, to obtain at once such drugs as are available in only a few parts of the world.

The proposal was prompted by a recent dramatic rescue of an Austrian child whose life was saved at the last moment by a drug flown to Austria from the United States. As soon as the case became known, Italian clinics requested Austria to make available some of this drug for their own use. On the other hand, a Dutch source indicated that it could have supplied the drug at any time. Dr. Fellinger has now proposed that an international inventory be made of all such drugs.

The suggestion is one to which the World Health Organization might well give consideration, possibly as part of its overall work of spreading knowledge on world health conditions. Even a world reference center where inquiries could be made as to sources of such drugs would be helpful.

Army Has New Synthetic Rubber

The army has taken the wraps off the development of a new synthetic rubber which has properties not found in other rubber products. It is the result of several years of research by the office of the army Quartermaster General in cooperation with industry. Besides its military uses, it would have many important applications in civilian industry.

Military applications envisioned for the new product—known by researchers as monochlorotrifluoroethylene fluorocarbon elastomer—include fuel hose, diaphragms, gaskets, seals, "O" rings, tank linings, containers and coatings for protective clothing and boots and gloves used in handling corrosive materials. The synthetic rubber may also be used for coating or treating paper, fabric, wood or metal in the conventional manner, either from a water emulsion or solvent system.

A unique feature of this rubber is its unusual resistance to corrosive chemicals. It is resistant to strong acids such as fuming nitric and sulphuric acids, and is affected only to a relatively minor degree by hydrocarbon fuels and lubricants, oxygen, ozone, and sunlight. The rubber is non-flammable, abrasion and heat resistant and can be processed and vulcanized on conventional rubber equipment.

A pilot plant is being constructed by the M. K. Kellogg Company, which developed the rubber jointly with the Quartermaster Corps, to produce several thousand pounds monthly, beginning late this year. The entire output will go to military purposes, but samples will be available to industry for evaluation for eventual civilian uses.

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Heavy Chemicals

Price trend slanted upward last week, the index recording 98.59, compared with 98.58 in the preceding period. Pyrotechnics in tin metal were followed by advances throughout the list of tin based chemicals. Consumers were reluctant to pay the higher prices and the overall market while firm assumed a quiet condition. The uplift in the metal was predicated by advances in London and Singapore. Lead advanced under a consuming demand that has been gaining since the turn of the month. Prime western zinc was also priced higher under a moderate improvement in buying interest and belief that the downward trend of prices had finally touched bottom. Mercury advanced sharply under a further tightening of spot supplies. Potassium fluoride and potassium chromium fluoride were priced higher owing to an adjustment made in producing quarters to cover increased costs of manufacture.

Demand for the heavy tonnage chemicals was well sustained last week. Producers stated that shipments of chlorine, caustic soda and soda ash for the first half of March compared favorably with the corresponding period in February. New production of liquid caustic soda will reach the market this week from a plant in West Virginia. Seasonal agricultural use has contributed to an increased demand for sulfuric acid. Salt cake showed a tendency to tighten with byproduct output off a bit. Buying interest in copper sulfate held its gain. Spring demand has brought available supplies of anhydrous ammonia to a lower level.

Paper production based on percentage six-day capacity was 93.9 percent for the week ending March 6, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.7 in the preceding week and 93.2 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Spring demand is increasing and, while spot shipments continued available, the supply position was tighter. Considerable activity is expected in this market from now until the middle of June for agricultural use. Extensive spraying usually takes place during this period but relaxes in July when plants are generally too high to permit the entrance of equipment into fields for direct application. Present demand is mostly from mixers who are increasing their inventories of dry fertilizer for the season's requirements.

Ammonia, Aqua—Following a similar pattern noted in anhydrous ammonia. There is no shortage of stocks at present while demand is active and slanting toward expansion. The price is firm at $96 per ton in tankcars f.o.b. the works.

Calcium Chloride—Sales not as heavy as noted at the beginning of the month. Producers reported demand at a seasonally normal level with indications of a steady pickup later in the season when highway dust control gets into full swing.

Chlorine—Demand has increased over the first half of March. The improvement is largely attributed to varied uses in the chemical industry although there has also been a seasonal increase in sales for insecticide manufacture. Supplies of chlorine are not short but the market presents a better state of balance than noted earlier in the year.

Chromium Fluoride—Priced higher at 58c. to 59c. per pound, f.o.b. the works, the price depending upon quantity. The advance was made to cover increased producing costs.

Copper Sulfate—Agricultural demand continued to hold last week. The inquiry has broadened with sales of satisfactory volume reported. There was no change in the movement for industrial use which has remained good since the beginning of the year. Export sales were relatively small and not of much importance. Stocks were adequate and prices firm.

Shipments of copper sulphate in January rose 43 percent over the low monthly rate in December to 5,864 tons and exceeded production, which dropped 13 percent to 5,108 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks declined 12 percent to 6,156 tons and at the January rate of shipments were sufficient for little more than a month's needs. Foreign trade data for January are not available. There were no imports in December and exports of 1,674 tons were little more than one-half of the November exports.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead metal, ½c. per lb.
Mercury, $7 per flask.
Potassium chromium fluoride, 7c. per lb.
Fluoride, 5c. per lb.
Stannate, 1.1c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1.8c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.9c. per lb.
Oxide, 5c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhy., 2.6c. per lb.
Hydrous, 1c. per lb.
Sulphate, 2.42c. per lb.
Tin, Straits, 6c. per lb.
Zinc, prime western, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 13, 1953
98.59	98.58	98.58	95.01

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Fluorspar—Consumption in the third quarter of 1953 dropped considerably from the record usage reported in the second quarter and was at a lower rate than in any of the three preceding quarters according to reports to the Bureau of Mines. Domestic production also declined slightly to 82,918 tons and shipments of finished fluorspar from domestic mines were less than in the second quarter.

Consumption of fluorspar in the third quarter totaled 144,484 short tons, a decline of about nine percent below the record established in the second quarter. Most of the drop in consumption was attributed to a 13 percent decline in usage at steel plants. Smaller quantities also were reported consumed for the manufacture of hydrofluoric acid, at glass-enamel plants, and at primary magnesium plants. Increased consumption was reported at primary aluminum plants and at iron foundries.

Imports reached a new peak of 110,677 short tons, an increase of 19 percent over receipts from foreign suppliers in the preceding quarter. Shipments were reported from Mexico, Spain, Italy, Germany, Canada, England and France. In the first nine months of 1953, imports of fluorspar totaled 276,130 short tons, compared with domestic output of 245,299 short tons. More than 50 percent of the imported fluorspar was supplied by Mexico. Stocks of fluorspar at consumers' plants on September 30, 1953 (218,860 short tons), were 12 percent greater than those held by consumers on June 30, 1953. Stocks at domestic mines also increased and were about eight percent greater at the end of the third period than at the close of the second quarter.

Potash, Caustic—Activity was sustained at a higher level than recorded last month. It was stated that demand was chiefly from the chemical industry. The market continued steady with buyers not finding supplies a problem.

Potassium Carbonate—No unusual activity last week. The market situation was quiet with occasional spot sales to bring consumer inventories up to working levels.

Potassium Chlorate—Sales did not exceed moderate limits. Match factories appeared to hold commitments to actual wants. Prompt shipments were readily available. Some perchlorate was offered on the basis of 15c. per pound, works.

Potassium Fluoride—Priced higher at 37c. to 38c. per pound f.o.b. works. The upward revision was made as an adjustment to cover current producing costs.

Potassium Stannate—Producers were forced to advance prices last week owing to a sharp increase in the market for Straits tin. At the close, spot shipment was listed at 66.6c. to 73.2c. per pound, freight allowed east. These prices are based on 90c. tin. The advance was reflected in the curtailment of sales with consumers cautious about recognizing the higher quotations named.

Salt Cake—Supply conditions are described as relatively tight due to less being derived from rayon mills. Demand from kraft paper plants is holding steady. Production of crude commercial for December was placed at 59,099 tons, compared with a revised total of 64,875 in the preceding month and 64,946 tons in December, 1952.

Soda Ash—Shipments of both light and dense soda ash have continued steady with the tonnage movement described as good and a bit heavier than during the the first half of February. The chemical, glass and pulp and paper industries have been the principal factors in sustaining the steady movement in soda ash.

Soda, Caustic—Supplies of the dry forms of caustic soda have remained at a

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

relatively low level brought about by a steady demand for home and export needs. It was pointed out that output of dry caustic is not extensive and that new production has come into the market not equipped with evaporation facilities. Shipments of liquid caustic continued steady and compare favorably with February. The supply at present while adequate is not excessive according to producers as adjustments in reducing the output of chlorine over the past few months has restored a fair state of balance.

Sodium Phosphate—Tetra production in December was placed at 8,066 tons, compared with 8,066 in the preceding month and 7,010 tons in December, 1952. Acid pyro output in December showed 974 tons, against 940 in November and 884 tons in December, 1952.. Tripoly production was 39,728 tons, compared with 39,932 in the previous month and 31,487 tons in December, 1952.

Sodium Stannate—Higher prices were established last week as a result of the sharp advance in metallic tin. Conservative buying followed the upward movement and the market assumed a relatively quiet condition. Producers named 50.1c. to 55.4c. per pound, freight allowed east.

Tin Chemicals—Hgiher metal prices reflected advances throughout the entire list of tin based chemicals last week. The uplift caused reluctant buying in several consuming quarters who were not entirely confident the advance in tin would be sustained. At the close, the breakdown showed stannic chloride anhydrous at 74.3c. to 75.3c. per pound, stannous chloride hydrous 83c. to 87c., oxide 92c. to 93c., stannous chloride 79.3c. to $1.061, and stannous sulphate at 91.2c. to 93.2c., all freight allowed east except oxide which is a work's price.

Hydrochloric—Demand continued about steady for chemical and oil well uses with the metal trade also mentioned favorably in the current movement. Production has been sufficient to keep the supply adequate and the market appeared to show a satisfactory state of balance at the close of the week.

Hydrofluoric—Production is finding a steady outlet under a demand described as good. Stocks at present are not weighty and the position of the open market is reported firm.

Nitric—Sales held a volume well up to the seasonal average. Local trading was mostly in small lots with consumers apparently satisfied to keep inventories down.

Oxalic—Aggregate sales are showing a better volume than a month ago. Small lot transactions have predominated as consumers are content to keep inventories low. There is no shortage of stocks and the price structure has continued firm.

Sulfuric—Shipments have impoved under the stimulus of an increased demand for agriculture which was a bit slow in getting underway this year. The supply outlook is considered favorable with production maintained at a level to meet requirements.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony — Smelter production of primary antimony decreased 21 percent during the fourth quarter of 1953 and amounted to 1,900 short tons compared with 2,400 tons during the preceding quarter, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total production for 1953, estimated at 8,100 tons, decreased 32 percent from the 11,900 tons in 1952. Consumption of primary antimony totalled 3,200 tons, a 14 percent decrease from the 3,700 tons consumed in the third quarter. Total consumption for the year (13,900 tons, however, decreased only 3 percent from the 14,300 tons consumed in 1952. Stocks held by smelters, consumers and dealers on December 31, estimated at 6,600 tons, decreased only slightly from the 6,700 tons reported on hand September 30. Year-end stocks, however, decreased 10 percent from the 7,300 tons reported on hand January 1, 1953.

Imports of antimony during the fourth quarter amounted to 2,700 tons, a 4 percent decrease from the 2,800 tons imported during the preceding quarter. Imports of ore and concentrates decreased 31 percent while imports of metal and oxide increased 79 and 74 percent, respectively. Total imports for the year were 11,500 tons compared with 12,800 tons imported in 1952. Exports of antimony metal and alloys during the fourth quarter totalled 19 tons, an increase of 17 tons over the 2 tons reported in the third quarter. Total exports in 1953 were 24 tons, compared with 161 tons during the previous year.

Chromium — Record heights were reached in the supply and use of chromite in the United States during 1953 under the stimulus of greatly increased requirements for chromium alloys and metal, according to the Bureau of Mines. An estimated 29 percent gain in imports over 1952, the former peak year, together with a year-end drop in consumption brought industry stocks to an all-time high. Consumption of all grades of chromite in 1953, 285,000 tons, exceeded that of 1952 by 13 percent and was 10 percent above the previous high of 1951. Chromite consumed in the manufacture of metallurgical products, such as ferrochromium and chromium metal, continued its annual climb to a point nine percent above 1952; refractories, such as brick and cement, used 15 percent more chromite in 1953 than in the previous year to exceed slightly the record set in 1951. In making sodium bichromate, chromic acid and other chemicals, the chemical industry consumed 25 percent more chromite in 1953 than in 1952, but 23 percent less than in the peak year 1951. Consumption data are based on returns from firms using at least 99 percent of total ore and alloys.

Copper — Market conditions remained firm last week with demand maintained at moderate dimensions. Electrolytic was listed at 29¾c. to 30c. per pound delivered. Valley basis. Sales booked for March shipment were estimated slightly above 52,000 tons to date. Santiago advices indicated that prospects are favor-

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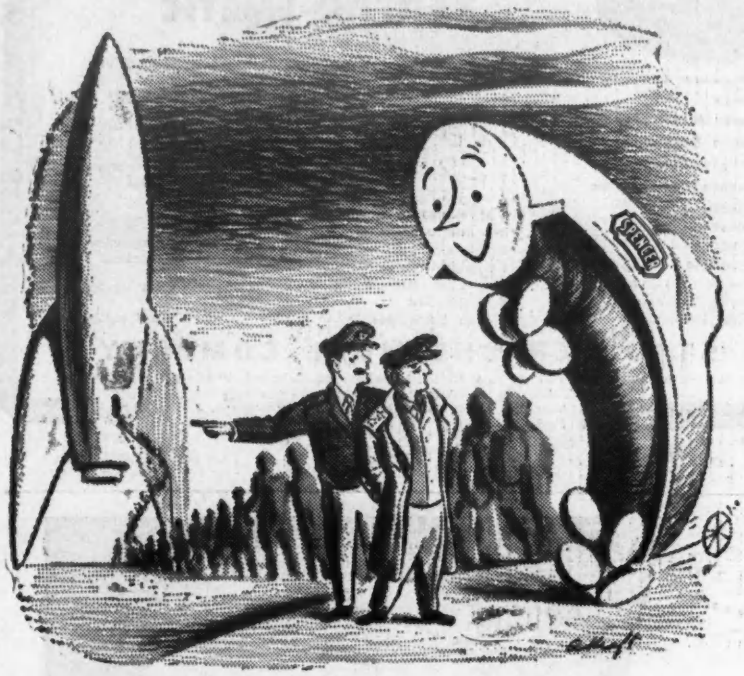

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Lead—A fractional advance was recorded in the price of the common grade last week thereby reversing the downward trend that has featured the market since early last fall. Producers noted a substantial improvement in buying interest during the first half of March. It was stated that manufacturers of lead products had returned to the market following the extensive liquidation of inventories. The common grade is now priced at 13c. per pound New York and 12.80c. at St. Louis.

Mercury—No departure from the upward trend of prices last week. Spot material continued definitely tight with sellers naming $200 to $202 per flask. Consumer demand was described as fair with stocks arriving and afloat previously committed. It was stated that labor difficulties along the Metropolitan water-front had no significant influence on the market as no important supplies were held up at the piers.

Tin—The price of Straits tin advanced sharply for spot shipment last week. The market touched 93c. a pound and remained at 90c. to 93c. during most of the interval. Demand was fairly active. The domestic advance was preceded by substantial increases in prices in London and Singapore. The uplift in the price for tin in the world's markets were predicated upon developments in Washington. The Government issued a statement saying it would not sign the tin agreement reached at Geneva several months ago. But the State Department, in making the announcement said it recognized the importance of the agreement to other countries, and believed the plan could operate without the United States taking part.

Zinc—American Zinc Institute states that production of slab zinc declined in February to 68,020 tons, compared with 78,561 tons the previous month. On an average-per-calendar day basis, output was down to 2,429 tons from January's 2,534. Unfilled orders at the end of February amounted to 28,943 tons, against 26,378 tons the month before. Deliveries to domestic consumers increased to 57,781 tons in the shorter month of February from 54,865 tons the previous month, and export shipments were up sharply to 7,179 tons from January's 3,681 tons. Deliveries to the stockpile declined to 1,778 tons from 2,146 in January. The encouraging upturn in shipments, plus a curtailment of smelter production, slowed the accumulation of unsold metal in the hands of the smelters. These stocks rose from 198,712 to 199,994 tons during February, and at the month's end were the largest since October, 1946. Many authorities had expected a sharper rise, however, and some stated that on the basis of the February figures it was believed stocks might finally level off this month and turn downward. Production of prime western was placed at 34,644 tons in February, against 36,625 in January. Stocks on February 28 were 99,667 tons, compared with 95,132 on January 31. The price was advanced last week to 9¾c. per pound East St. Louis. Demand showed moderate improvement while curtailed production is expected to reduce the heavy stocks being carried.

Technical Societies Council Sets Date of Annual Parley

The Technical Societies Council of New Jersey will hold its fourth annual conference March 29 at the Essex House, Newark, N. J. The one-day parley will consist of two concurrent sessions slated for 2 p.m., followed by an informal reception at 5 p.m. and a dinner at 6:30 p.m. The general subjects of the afternoon sessions will be "Our Technical Tomorrow" and "Looking Ahead Five Years." Among the speakers will be Sam Tour & Co., M. L. Monack of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and Richard W. Everett of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

Union Carbide Scholarship Grants Slated to Reach 308 by This Autumn

New allocations of scholarships to become effective in the fall of this year will bring the number presently allocated to a total of 308 out of a proposed goal of 400, according to A. V. Wilker, trustee of the Union Carbide scholarship fund, and former vice-president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

Ten more educational institutions recently have been added to the program, bringing the total now participating to thirty-four liberal arts colleges and technical institutions. The scholarship program as originally announced early in 1953 listed twenty-four colleges.

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Naugatuck Chemical Names Madsen Production Manager

Christy H. Madsen has been named production manager of the Naugatuck Chemical division, United States Rubber Company. Mr. Madsen, formerly assistant production manager, replaces John C. H. Wendes, a veteran of twenty-five years with the company, who retired February 1.

In his new post, Mr. Madsen will supervise all manufacturing and engineering operations of Naugatuck Chemical with plants at Naugatuck, Conn., Painesville, Ohio; Baton Rouge, La., and Los Angeles. He will also supervise the company-operated government synthetic rubber plants at Naugatuck and Port Neches, Tex., and the Kankakee unit of Joliet Arsenal at Joliet, Ill., which manufactures explosives. His headquarters will be at Naugatuck.

Mr. Madsen was in the Canadian synthetic rubber industry for six years before coming to Naugatuck Chemical in 1949 as manager of a synthetic rubber plant in Borger, Tex. He became assistant production manager in 1951.

American Cyanamid Unit Posts Go to Miner, Melucci

Two appointments in the manufacturers' chemicals department have been announced by American Cyanamid Company's industrial chemicals division. Frank W. Miner, jr., has been named assistant to the department manager and Benedict F. Melucci has become technical director.

Mr. Miner, who joined Cyanamid at its Stamford, Conn., research laboratories in 1947, was a technical sales representative for manufacturers' chemicals before his new appointment. Mr. Melucci joined Cyanamid in 1946. He served with Falco Metal Products, the synthetic organic chemicals department and the manufacturers' chemicals department, where he was a senior technical representative, before becoming technical director.

Pacific Coast Borax Co. Expands

Pacific Coast Borax Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has announced the establishment of a new railroad department in its agricultural sales division and a new district office at Houston, Tex. Heading the railroad department is G. C. Buskirk, who has been with the company since 1948. R. S. Keister has been named to manage the new district office. Mr. Keister joined Pacific Coast Borax in 1950.

Eyring Gives Smith Lecture In Philadelphia on Thursday

Dean Henry Eyring of the University of Utah Graduate School has been chosen to give the 1954 Edgar Fahs Smith memorial lecture, sponsored jointly by the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society. The lecture will be presented March 18 at 8:15 p.m. in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, following a dinner scheduled for 6:30 p.m. Dean Eyring will discuss "The Kinetics of Processes at Electrodes."

Bids Wanted

Calcium carbide, 122,800 lbs., tech. grade, inv. 460, Mar. 26, Supply Dept., Navy Dept., Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.

Caustic soda, 422,500 lbs., East & West Coast, inv. 1-1910, Mar. 18, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Ethylene, oxide-freon, 600 12-inch, 12-oz. cans, inv. 167, Mar. 30, Contracting Officer, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md.

Gas, butane, for period from Apr. 1 through June 30, 1954, inv. 23, Mar. 24, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Turner AFB, Albany, Ga.

Insecticide, 30,000 gals. lindane, emulsifiable concentrate, Oakland, inv. 1960, Mar. 19, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Paint, 53 gals. enamel, synthetic, semi-gloss, exterior wood, 15 gals. same, for interior plaster walls, 3 gals. paint for concrete, 3 gals. heat-resisting enamel, 25 gals. waterproof enamel for concrete walls and swimming pools, 10 gals. enamel, thinner, use with waterproofing enamel, 3 gals. varnish, clear, exterior gloss, 9 gals. paint, exterior, oil, white lead base, inv. 13-4715, Mar. 19, Justice—Prisons, Fed. Correctional Institution, La Tuna, Tex.; 450 gals. paint, ship bottom, anti-corrosive steel, green, 380 gals. red lead base linseed oil, ready mixed, inv. 131, Mar. 22, San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Bldg. 141, Fort Mason, Calif.

Soda ash, 117,600 lbs., inv. NY-3J-54230, Mar. 19, Gen. Services Adm., Region 2, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Sodium cyanide, 26,100 lbs., East & West coasts, inv. 1-1909, Mar. 22, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium hydroxide, 40,000 lbs., tech., flake form, S. Boston, Mass., inv. 93-WB, Mar. 22, U. S. Weather Bureau, Commerce Dept., Washington 25, D. C., Att. Chief, Procurement & Supply Section.

Sodium phosphate, 2,200 lbs., inv. NY-3J-54230, Mar. 19, Gen. Services Adm., Region 2, Business Services Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Sodium sesquisilicate, 4,200 lbs., suitable for use as detergent, inv. BEP-118, Mar. 18, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Treasury Dept., 14th & C sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Sulfuric acid, 60,000 lbs. inorganic, storage battery electrolyte, concentrated, inv. 102-10087, Mar. 18, Supply Dept., Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Navy Dept., Portsmouth, N. H.

Trichloroethylene, 7,650 gals., Boston, Phila., Oakland, inv. 1-1918, Mar. 26, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

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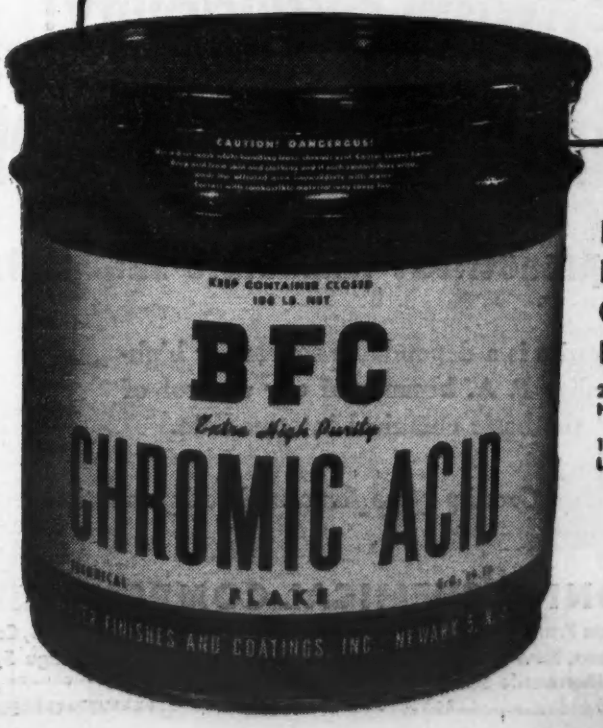

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American Cyanamid Develops Rubber Chemical Accelerator

A new rubber chemical, "Nobs Special" accelerator, developed for increased protection against processing scorch in rubber compounds, has been announced by the intermediate and rubber chemicals department of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

"Nobs Special," which chemically is n-oxydiethylene benzothiazole-2-sulfenamide, is designed for use with high pH reinforcing blacks. According to Cyanamid, it extends the safe processing period of scorchy stocks as much as ten minutes, the increased delayed action allowing mold flow in the first few minutes of the cure cycle and reducing surface defects and flow cracks.

Webb Is Leaving Chemico

Retirement of A. Magnum Webb from his post as vice-president and sales manager of Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, was announced today. His retirement follows the longest period of employment in the firm's history. He began his career with Chemico forty years ago, when the company was formed, as its first draftsman. Mr. Webb is remaining with the company as a consultant on sales and customer relations.

Ammonia Bulletin Issued by CSC

The industrial chemical division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has issued technical data sheet No. 22 on anhydrous ammonia. The sheet includes physical properties of anhydrous ammonia; its uses; shipping, handling and storage data, and toxicity information.

Trade Briefs

Pfaudler Company, Rochester, N. Y., has promoted Ernest W. Neban to manager of its chemical equipment division.

Welsbach Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., has selected Dr. Allison Maggiolo for the newly-created position of director of development of the company's Ozone Processes Division.

Stauffer Purchasing Head

Kenneth H. Allen has been appointed director of purchases of Stauffer Chemical Company, its subsidiaries and associated companies. Mr. Allen joined Stauffer in 1944 and was purchasing agent for the company's western operation with offices in Los Angeles. His new headquarters will be in Stauffer's New York office.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Improved inquiry was noted for textile and leather chemicals last week, but consumers continued to operate cautiously, chiefly for prompt delivery. Quotations for most materials were without change and steady, while sharp decline occurred in egg derivatives due to the lower cost of eggs. Egg yolk declined drastically—16 cents per pound, while albumin flake dropped 8 cents per pound and technical albumin 5 cents. Tapioca flour on spot was firmer and fractionally higher with the increased cost or replacements from abroad.

Consumers showed more interest in potato starch and moderate volume of business was reported for spot and later delivery. Production in Maine was in full swing as grinders endeavored to reduce large backlog of orders. Demand for corn starch and dextrin continued fairly active for prompt delivery. Sago flour was in spotty request for spot delivery, while interest in futures continued to lag. Siamese and Javanese tapioca flours were stronger on spot, reflecting the higher cost of shipments, while Brazilian was unchanged and in limted supply.

Withdrawals of dichromates continued in good volume against former contracts while new business was reported light. Sodium hydrosulphite was in fair request for immediate delivery. Sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate was maintained at the recent decline of one and one-half cent per pound.

Tanners continued to show a fair interest in replacements, but volume of purchases was restricted to occasional lots for immediate shipment. Primary markets were quotably unchanged, but prices of most materials could have been shaded for good sized lots. The firmest items were quebracho extract, cutch and chestnut extract.

Production of rayon and acetate fabrics during the fourth quarter 1953 declined from the third quarter production while the output of nylon and other synthetic fabrics increased.

There were 431,000,000 linear yards of rayon and acetate fabrics produced of which 229,000,000 yards were rayon and 202,000,000 yards were chiefly acetate. The total production was 16 percent lower than output during the same quarter last year and 9 percent less than the third quarter 1953. Nylon fabrics and other synthetic and silk fabrics increased 7 and 27 percent respectively during the fourth quarter.

Price Trends

Advanced

Tapioca flour, spot, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg albumin, flake, 8c. per lb.
tech., 5c. per lb.
Yolk, 16c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 13, 1953
97.53	97.57	97.87	103.09

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Production in December was reported at 51,875,761 pounds by the Census Bureau, compared with 49,074,840 pounds in November and 72,855,057 pounds in December 1952. Market was quiet and quotably unchanged.

Dichromates—Consumers absorbed sizable lots against current contracts. Demand was fair for immediate needs. All grades were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Acetate—Business was restricted to actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Buying was reported fairly active, chiefly for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Sulphonated Oils—Demand was confined to limited quantities for immediate needs. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Trading was restricted to immediate delivery. Stocks were ample. Quotations were unchanged at 65c. to 90c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Moderate improvement was noted for prompt delivery. All grades were well held at former levels. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Consumers stepped up demand for prompt requirements. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Pearl was held at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply dropped 1,660,000 bushels to 29,796,000 bushels for the week ended March 6, compared with 38,792,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—This market was easier, reflecting the lower cost of eggs. Prices were reduced 8c. per pound. Flake was quoted at $1.80 to $1.82 per pound, and powder, $1.84 to $1.86 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Technical grade also was weak, declining to 98c. to $1 per pound, as to seller and quantity. Buying was light, with consumers operating in a hand to mouth manner.

Egg Yolk—Lower production cost resulted in sharp price declines last week. Business was slow, and restricted to actual needs. Prices were dropped drastically to $1.22 to $1.24 per pound, spot depending upon quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—This market remained steady and quotably unchanged. Offers from Maine were limited as grinders were working on a backlog of orders. Carlots ranged from 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, according to seller. Improved trading was reported in stocks on the spot. Prices were unchanged and steady at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Decline of 1c. per pound in Idaho starch was erroneously reported here in the previous issue but competition was keener. Prices, however, cover a wider range, depending upon seller. Carlots were nominal at 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills.

Sago Flour—Trading continued light and spotty. Prices were maintained at former levels. Raw was unchanged at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound and refined, 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Prompt shipments from primary sources were quoted nominally at 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Firmer primary markets resulted in fractional advances for stocks on spot. Higher cost of Siamese replacements advanced stocks on spot ½c. per pound. Good quality flour was quoted at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quality. Javanese flour also was higher. AAA was quoted at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity and AA at 7c. to 7¼c., same basis. Brazilian flour on spot was unchanged at 13c. to 14½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—This market was unchanged and steady. Demand was still restricted to actual needs. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. works; 5.10c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.43c. barrels, less carlots; powdered, 10.92c. per pound, bags, carlots and 11.65c., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Shipments were unchanged and firm at 8½c. per pound, exdock, duty paid. Offerings were limited.

Mangrove Bark—Business was confined to an occasional lot for immediate shipment. Shipments were quotably unchanged. African bark was quoted at $71 to $72 per ton exdock; Ecuadorian, $54 to $55 per ton, and Colombian, $58.50-59.50 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Business was inactive. Offers for shipment were liberal. Prices were without change. Assorted JI's were quoted at $47 to $48 per ton exdock; crushed JI's $62 to $63, and ordinary $43 to $44 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was held at 7½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—While business continued spotty, the market remained firm. Shipments were maintained at former levels. Solid ordinary was held at 11 31/64c. and clarified at 12 3/16c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Interest in replacements continued slow. Shipments of all grades were quotably unchanged. Fair average bark was quoted at $100 per ton, and merchantable, $96.50 per ton, exdock. South and East African extracts, 60 percent tannin were offered at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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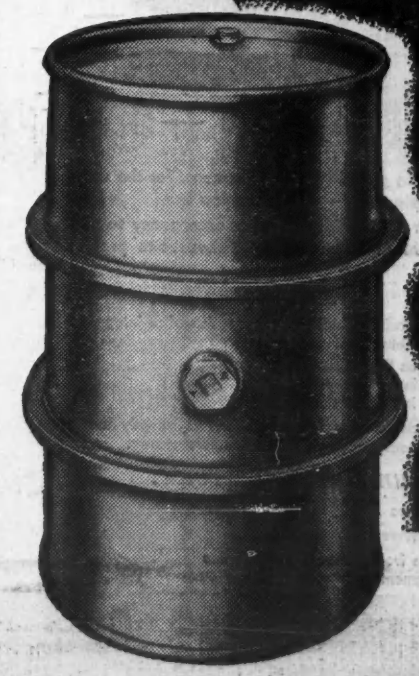

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Agricultural Chemicals

Price trend resumed its upward tendency last week, the index recording 111.80, compared with 111.52 in the preceding period. The main factor responsible for the advance was the uplift in menhaden meal prices. It was stated that the major part of 1953 production has been sold and that only scattered lots are now available. Poultry farmers who use menhaden meal and scrap extensively are finding difficulty in locating stocks. Scrap was nominally higher at the usual cost of grinding. Dried blood was the only packing-house byproduct to advance. Domestic steamed bone meal was quoted at a wider spread in prices with the tone strong. Tankage was also fairly active although buying interest was not sufficient to lift prices.

Favorable weather contributed to a late seasonal increase in demand for shipments of the basic fertilizer chemicals. The movement of ammonium sulfate, including both grades, has put a substantial dent in surplus stocks. Demand for ammonium nitrate is greater than producers can readily supply. Superphosphate shipments have gained materially and so have withdrawals of potassium muriate and nitrogen solutions. The general outlook has improved and prospects favor a heavy tonnage movement of fertilizer chemicals this month and next.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—This market is feeling the impact of spring demand and in some instances producers are being called upon for more material than they can readily ship. The market closed the week firm with the supply tight.

Ammonium Sulfate — Shipments of both grades have continued to increase. One major producer of synthetic has capacity sold for the month and it was stated that coke-oven sulphate is moving as fast as material can be placed in cars. The trend is toward an increased demand and it looked as though a substantial tonnage will be moved this month.

Bone Meal—Maintenance of demand for feed and fertilizer has strengthened the market. While it was still possible to do $55 for domestic steamed in carlots, there was a spread in sellers' views extending up to $60 per ton f.o.b. the works.

Castor Pomace—A firmer tone developed last week with spot offerings somewhat tighter. The price was unchanged at $25 per ton for carlots at the works.

Cyanamide — Supply conditions have continued easy. Demand is of normal seasonal dimensions although not as extensive as that noted in the fall months. Prices are steady at former levels.

Dried Blood—Buyers paid higher prices last week for spot shipment. Tight supplies kept offerings limited while demand for stockfeed use increased. Sales were reported at $8.25 per unit of ammonia in New York and at $8.50 in Chicago with most of the activity confined to the midwestern area.

Fish Meal—Continued scarcity of menhaden meal and scrap for immediate or prompt shipment forced buyers' to pay higher prices during the past week. It was stated there is a relatively small supply left over from last season's production. The price range extended from $140 to $143 in the Baltimore area for meal, depending upon the seller. Scrap was nominally $5 per ton below meal prices.

Hoof Meal—Sellers held the market firm at $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. Limited production has kept offerings light but occasional sales were reported for fertilizer use.

Nitrogen Solutions—Supply conditions have tightened under an increased demand. The tone of the market is firm, with prices unchanged.

Phosphate Rock—Some increase is reported in domestic withdrawals without impairing the favorable supply position. A seasonal dip in export shipments to North Europe was reported, but the movement to the Far East remained good. It is expected that Japan will enter the market during the second quarter. China is in the market for 20,000 long tons—10,000 to be shipped before April 15 and 10,000 to be shipped before May 15. Bids will be opened March 29.

Potassium Muriate—Demand for prompt shipment has continued to increase and has exerted pressure in some quarters to move stocks from plants on time. If demand expands at the same rate during the last half of the month as it did over the first half, shipments may face a bottleneck around April 1.

Sodium Nitrate—Prompt shipments are gaining under an increasse in Spring demand, with the current movement considered satisfactory by suppliers. The outlook for supply and demand is described as favorable, with no indication of any immediate price change.

Superphosphate—Normal is finding an increased demand in most areas, with the trend toward steady expansion. Stocks, while available, were not as free as noted earlier in the year. Favorable weather conditions were an important factor contributing to the improved demand. Triple has assumed a tighter supply condition. New production is expected to reach the market by the turn of the month.

Tankage — Buying interest continued fair for stockfeed use but demand was not sufficient to lift prices from their former level. Sellers named $7 per unit of ammonia, New York, and $7.75 Chicago. The local market is about $1.75 higher than a year ago at this time.

Price Trends

Advanced
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Fish meal, menhaden, $3 per ton.
Scrap, menhaden, $3 per ton.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1940 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 13, 1953
111.80	111.52	111.51	112.16

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Fairly heavy trading was reported throughout the week as buying interest increased with an early Spring. Organic materials appeared less static although a firm market kept prices up. A good volume of trading was reported for domestic fish meals through September at $2.35 per unit of protein. Demand for Canadian materials was strong with indications of shortages later in the season. Trading in superphosphates started to pick up with current price listing expected to hold on single and ammoniated through the next quarter.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$90.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 16 20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11 48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material

Ammonium sulfate—$55.93 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$7 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$60-$64 per ton, imported, 1 65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$2.35 per unit, domestic, sacks included, f.o.b San Pedro. $2.25 per unit, imported, mixed, bagged, ex-dock, Pacific Coast, $2.20 per unit of protein, Canadian herring meal, bagged, f.o.b. Vancouver, U. S. Funds.

Superphosphate—$25.20 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Ammoniated—$31 per ton in bulk, 3 16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

Procurement authorizations have been granted for 4,000,000 pounds of 75 percent DDT wettable powder. The countries involved are Burma, India, Java and Indonesia. The latest date for shipment for 90 percent of the total quantity is April 30, and the balance not later than June 30. This purchase will tend to strengthen the supply position and is timely for producers, coming just prior to opening of the domestic season. Prices for home use have been well sustained to date and these large export shipments have stimulated confidence in the market prospects. BHC has not commanded much attention for export, although there has been a fair inquiry for the formulations. From present appearances, it looks as though the domestic season will be a bit late in starting due to the reluctant attitude of planters to replenish stocks.

Department of Agriculture states that during the fall of 1953 surface trash was examined from 10 farms in Florence County, South Carolina. These examinations showed an average of 3,533 live boll weevils per acre compared with 6,259 per acre in Fall of 1952. Only in two other years (1943 and 1951) were fewer weevils found. Records were started in 1942 and the average for the eleven-year period is 4,541 per acre.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Obituaries

Francis H. Brownell

Francis H. Brownell, former board chairman of American Smelting & Refining Company, Revere Copper & Brass Company, and General Cable Corporation, all New York, died last week in that city. He was eighty-six years old. Mr. Brownell began his career with American Smelting in 1916 as general counsel. His posts with the company in the following years included those of vice-president and chairman of the finance committee. He was chairman of the board from 1930 to 1947, when he retired from the company. Among his survivors is a son, Kenneth C. Brownell, president of American Smelting.

Dr. Otto Diels

Dr. Otto Diels, who shared the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1950, died March 7 in Kiel, Germany. He was seventy-eight years old. Dr. Diels shared the prize with Dr. Kurt Adler for their discovery of the dien process, which made possible the artificial production of odors and complex chemical compounds. The process was called vital to the artificial production of cortisone and ACTH.

Dr. P. C. C. Isherwood

Dr. P. C. C. Isherwood, chairman of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, England, died March 3 in his home at Bushy Heath, Herts, England. He was eighty years old. Dr. Isherwood joined Bush in 1901, having previously been associated with United Alkali Company, Ltd. During World War I Dr. Isherwood helped alleviate the shortage of pure zinc by erecting and operating a plant under his own patents at the Bush factory at West Bank, Widnes. In 1915 he became a director of Bush and in 1935 assumed the office of joint managing director. He became chairman in 1941.

Alexander Saxe

Alexander Saxe, president of Saxe Cutch Corporation, New York, and Saxe-Rushworth Company, died February 11 in New York. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Saxe had been president of both companies since 1944.

Bartholomew F. Sheehan

Bartholomew F. Sheehan, salesman for J. B. Henriques, Inc., New York died March 7 in Staten Island, N. Y. He was fifty-one years old. Mr. Sheehan joined Henriques last year, after being associated with Arnold Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I., for the previous eight years. Mr. Sheehan's territory was New York state.

Dr. Ernest Anderson, a chemical research worker specializing in the fields of pectic substances and wood constituents, died recently in Tucson, Ariz. He was seventy-three years old.

John Carroll Bubb, a chemist with the Department of Agriculture, died March 11 in Westfield, N. J. He was sixty-five years old.

Alexander T. Camden, retired senior engineer with Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died March 10 in Flushing, N. Y. He was seventy-nine years old.

James E. Hart, owner of Walnut Dye Works, died March 8 in Utica, N. Y. He was eighty years old.

Arthur W. Kenerson, former manager of the liquefied gas department of Standard Oil Company of Ohio, Cleveland, died March 7 in that city. He was seventy years old.

Howard B. Lewis, a biochemist and chairman of the biological chemistry department at the University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Harbor, died March 7 in that city. He was sixty-six years old.

George W. Meier, special sales representative for American Can Company, New York, died March 10 in Flushing, N. Y. He was fifty-six years old.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass to Purchase Fiber Glass Facilities of Tilo Unit

The signing of a contract under which Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has agreed to purchase the fiber glass manufacturing facilities and other assets of the Glasfloss Division of Tilo Roofing Company has been announced. Assets of the Glasfloss Division include the manufacturing plant at Hicksville, N. Y., machinery and other equipment for fiber glass manufacture, inventories on hand, patent rights, trademarks and goodwill. The purchase price was not disclosed.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Aside from a one cent cut in contract prices of propane and butane in the group 3 area, there was no other price activity among petroleum derived chemicals last week. Demand for these chemicals has not changed much.

Activity for solvents and diluents has been relatively slow for the past several weeks. Pure aromatics were in the weakest position that they have been in for more than a year. Demand for toluol and xylol was a bit slow. Ample supplies were available to handle current needs. Reduced government requirements for our arsenals have improved the supply of toluol available for civilian use. A good amount of material has been moving into export channels. Buyers were a lot sharper and looking for bargain prices. The xylol market has also weakened to some extent, but not quite as much as toluol. The easier tones for pure aromatics have not been reflected in partial aromatics. There has been some seasonal upturn for these concentrates, but it was felt unlikely that they could keep up while xylol demand was down.

An ample supply of mineral spirits was obtainable to meet a limited demand. The spring paint season was looked for to bring some additional activity soon. In the meanwhile, prices were firm and the market was steady. Sales of cleaner's naphtha were still limited.

Prices schedules of the microcrystalline and full refined paraffin waxes were firm and unchanged. Demand for the micro waxes was holding up well with an even balance of domestic and export business. Paraffin waxes were not as tight as they had been, but they moved at a good pace and some sources still could not handle any rush orders right away. Crude scale waxes remained short. Reduced prices for liquefied petroleum gases came as seasonal requirements for butane and propane dropped off with the warmer weather.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaner's Naphtha—Slow demand continued to hold activity down in the market. Not too much was expected at this time of year. It was felt there might be a slight pickup during the time in which housewives are getting their winter clothes cleaned and storing them for the summer. However, the real buildup in activity doesn't come until people wear lighter colored clothing in the warmer weather, it was said. Prices were firm and unchanged from old levels.

Mineral Spirits—Ample supplies were available to meet a limited demand. No indications of a pickup in buying interest have been noted yet. However, a seasonal upturn was due to start soon. The spring paint season normally brings a pickup in demand for raw materials during the producing period in advance of really active shelf sales. However, weather and stocks on the retailer's shelves have been known to hold back the start of the season.

Partial Aromatics—It was reported that the weakness for pure aromatics has not really been reflected in the market for aromatic concentrates. It was added that there has been some seasonal upturn for these materials. But, it was felt to be only a question of time before the easier tones for xylol were reflected here. Price schedules have held up well. Supplies were ample for current demand.

Toluol—The biggest change in this market appeared to be in the field of exports, a producer said. Ample material was available to meet domestic needs. In fact, domestic demand has been a bit on the soft side in recent weeks and astute European buyers have picked it up. A fair movement of toluol for export had been going on for the past few months. However, in recent weeks there was more haggling over prices than actual sales, it was added. Buyers were a lot sharper and were looking for bargains.

Reduced consumer interest domestically has definitely weakened the toluol market. Inventories were building up a bit. And some suppliers were getting a little nervous over their stocks, it was said. Producers felt a real pressure for reduction of quotations. But, price schedules have held firm. As one source put it, "the temperature was going up, as inventories rose." However, no actual move had taken place.

Xylol—The market for this aromatic has weakened somewhat with the general easing for solvents. Reduced pressure has made an ample supply available for all current requirements. Demand has been a bit slow over the past several weeks. The market hasn't softened up as much as toluol because its volume is not as large as the former and there is less of it for producers to worry about. Further, xylol is not dependent upon military needs as toluol has been for several years. Industrial uses of xylol have not completely halted. A good volume went to the paint industry for use with alkyd resins and into other industrial uses. Prices have remained unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Butane, indust., group 3, 1c. per gal.
Propane, coml., group 3, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 13, 1953
105.20	105.42	105.42	104.40

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 27 totaled 264,261,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 266,216,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,955,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,400,000 barrels in stock of domestic crude and a decrease of 555,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—A producer reported that no price changes were anticipated for the second quarter, at this time. A good volume of sales was sustained at the time prices were last increased by buyers ordering ahead of the deadline. Most of that flurry has died down and sales have settled to a good steady pace. Demand was still holding up fairly well. It was felt that there was currently an even balance between export and domestic orders.

Paraffin—No real change was noted in the market for fully refined waxes. Producers said that demand has held up very well. One source stated that it sold the same average volume for the past four months. Other producers have moved heavier volumes in the past few months. And there have been occasional tight spots in the supply among various producers. Most sources were taking all incoming orders. In one or two instances, rush orders could not be handled immediately. But, the overall supply was not tight. Prices were firm where they stood. No revisions were looked for at this time, it was said.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—A price cut of 1c. per gallon came about in the group 3 area early last week. Current contract quotations were at 3c. per gallon in tankcars for industrial butane in the group. Commercial grade propane in that mid-continent area was also currently quoted at 3c. per gallon, as was butane-propane mix. East coast prices of LPG's were reduced ¾c. to 7¾c. per gallon early last week too.

The decreases came about as a result of reduced seasonal requirements. Less call for butane for winterized gasoline has had that market in a relatively soft spot for several weeks. Propane demand remained fair. But, the warmer weather has brought consumption down from its peak.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Prices held firm for solvents and diluents with supplies adequate to meet somewhat moderate demand. Lacquer diluent quoted 18.3c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand for butane continued strong with stocks limited; postings firm and unchanged at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Supplies of propane continued ample with fair to moderate inquiry reported; quotations unchanged at 5.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b., Los Angeles.

Supply and demand for high melting point paraffin waxes were reportedly on an equal basis over the week. Price schedules held firm and unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Petroleum Industry Seen Broadened by Technology

Technology is providing a new dimension to oil men's thinking, Jno. G. Pew, Sun Oil Company vice-president, said recently in a talk emphasizing the "evident opportunities" of the oil business. Mr. Pew addressed the southwestern district meeting of the American Petroleum Institute's division of production in Houston, Tex. He is API vice-president for production.

He recommended "the greatest possible encouragement" to the development of new and improved technology, and he pointed to benefits which have already resulted from scientific studies. "Technical developments which make possible greater yields from known fields than formerly anticipated have already been responsible for significant additions to our estimated underground reserves," Mr. Pew declared.

"They have made it possible for us to renew production in wells which once were considered depleted and to undertake production in wells that would once have been considered profitless," he said. Also cited were hydraulic fracturing and the still experimental in-situ process as examples of technical developments intended to improve the efficiency of oil field production.

Mullen to Leave Tide Water

Hal G. Mullen, manager of industrial product sales for the eastern division of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, will retire on March 31 after thirty years of service with the company. In 1925, Mr. Mullen represented the company in South America and upon returning to the United States was appointed industrial sales supervisor. Mr. Mullen assumed his present position in 1936.

Esso Names A. W. Brown Employee Relations Manager

Arthur W. Brown has been appointed manager of the employee relations department of Esso Standard Oil Company, succeeding William B. Maloney, who has joined the parent organization, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Mr. Brown, who has been assistant employee relations manager of the company's Bayway refinery, Linden, N. J., previously headed Esso's employee benefit plans and social security division. He joined Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) in 1946 as a specialist in the development of employee benefit plans.

Indiana Standard Executive Retires

A. K. Hermes, manager of the capital stock recording division in the secretary's department of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has retired after more than thirty-five years' service. C. M. Lyon succeeds Mr. Hermes as manager and Leroy Hoff succeeds Mr. Lyon as assistant manager.

Trade Briefs

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has been granted a building permit to enlarge its refinery in Buffalo, N. Y., at a cost of $148,000.

W. W. White, a vice-president, director, and general manager of Esso Export Corporation, New York, has accepted an assignment to active duty with the air force.

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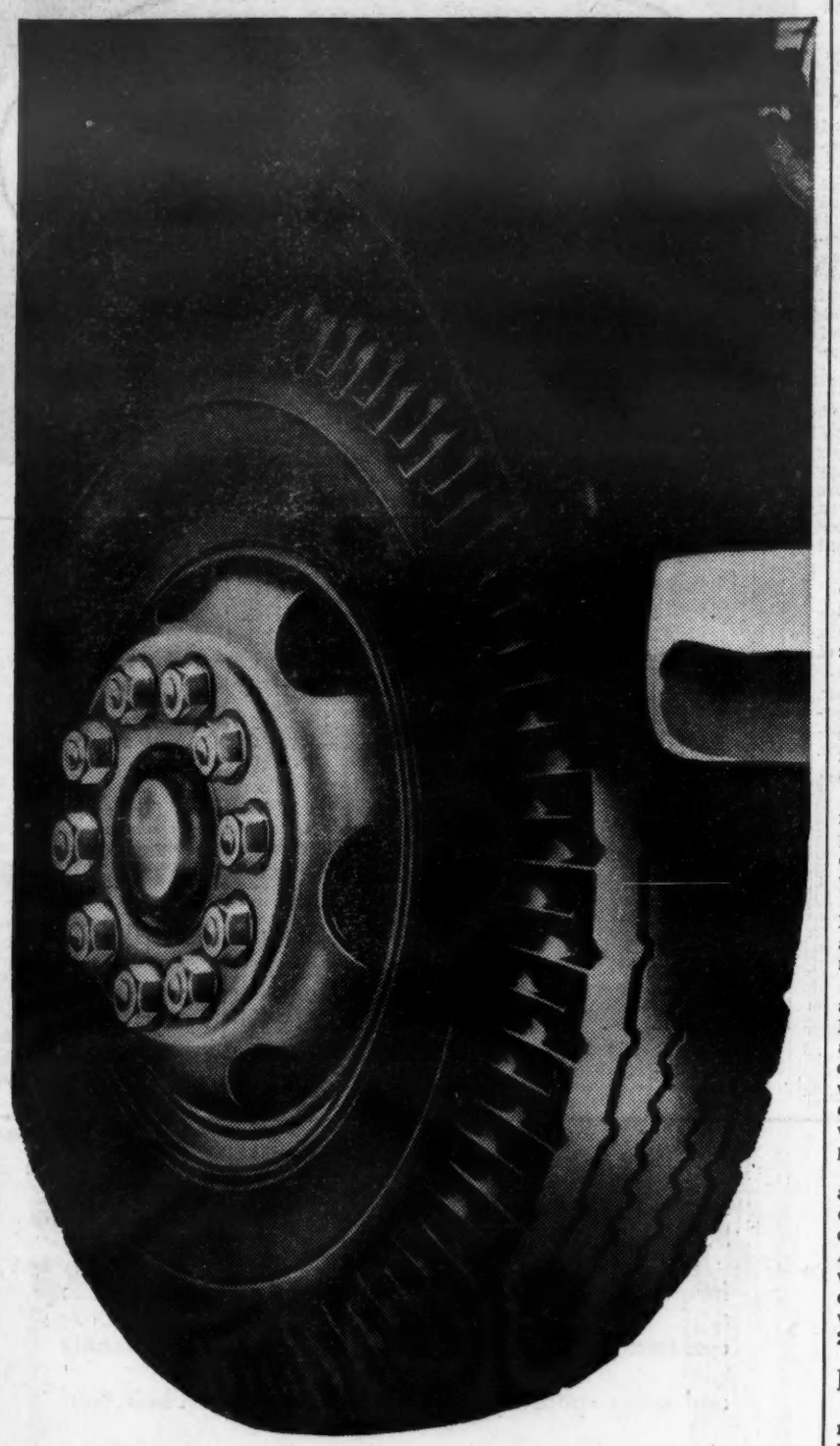

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Coal Chemicals

Price schedules of coaltar products remained unchanged from previous quotations of producers last week. There has not been any overall transformation in the general market picture. The markets still appeared spotty. Some materials were showing a little more life. And others just remained steady, while in one or two instances, they were still slow.

Among aromatic chemicals, a few producers report that they are in a relatively good position for benzol and toluol this month. No one seems to worry about xylol because of the smaller volume. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that benzol has been slow for several months, and government buying of toluol has been lopped off, producers can say their position is secure for March. This fact alone was encouraging to some trade people and might be a hint that consumer interest is gaining some spring momentum.

Slightly better interest was noted in recent weeks for synthetic and natural phenol. Ample phenol was still around, but a pickup in phenolic resins was welcome news for benzol producers. A slight flurry of interest developing in monochlorobenzene also might interest benzol suppliers. The producing season for domestic insecticide needs has not even started yet. The current action comes from exports. A pickup in toluol and xylol was looked for from industrial finishes as the auto and home appliance industries gain speed.:

Tar acids moved well to sustained demand from cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate, and engine cleaners. Mixed m-p-cresols moved well. Supplies of o-cresol were long. Cresylic acid continued to sell at a steady pace for the above uses. Naphthalene was slow. Pyridine was showing scattered encouraging improvements. Creosote was slow.

Aniline and b-naphthol began to show a gradual pickup a few weeks ago. Phthalic anhydride continued to move at a little better rate. Demand for anthraquinone was spotty. o-Dichlorobenzene was strong. Large volume rubber chemicals, such as MBT, DOTG and WBTS, were showing a slight pickup from a quiet period.

Steel operations were scheduled to be at 68.9 percent or capacity for the week ending March 14, or a production index of 102.2 (1947-49 = 100), according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,642,000 tons of steel, compared with 1,686,000 tons the previous week, 1,774,000 tons one month ago, and 2,284,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—There were no changes in the market for this aromatic during the past week. Producers moved a steady volume of benzol. However, stocks were still ample to take care of a far larger demand. Producers were all selling benzol on an equalized basis to get and keep business. A substantial volume of material has moved into motor benzol outlets.

Inventories of raw materials and finished goods were still held by consumers and producers. Some of the stocks were being worked down through consumption channels. However, a higher degree of activity would be necessary in such outlets as styrene and synthetic phenol to change the present complexion of this market. Several producers have stated that they currently were in pretty good shape as far as benzol was concerned. Styrene was moving pretty well to plastics now. Phenolic resins have started to show some gains as the approach of the paint season nears. A solid demand for DDT in exports has initiated a bit of production now. Insecticide output for the coming domestic season was expected to start soon. All seemed to point to a little more demand for benzol. Adequate supplies were expected to be available to take care of anticipated needs. Prices schedules have remained unchanged. No revisions were looked for in the 40c. per gallon price.

Total production of all specification and industrial grades of benzol in December was 22,763,004 gallons, while November production amounted to 22,006,982 gallons, and December 1952 output was 23,494,048 gallons, Tariff Commission figures relate.

A breakdown of the totals indicates that cokeoven production of benzol in December was 15,174,157 gallons, compared with 14,887,478 gallons in November, and 15,853,188 gallons in December, 1952. Tar distillers produced 3,689,529 gallons in December as against 3,018,086 gallons in November, and 4,480,159 gallons in December, 1952. Output of petroleum derived benzol in December of last year amounted to 3,899,318 gallons, while November production was 4,101,418 gallons, and December, 1952 ouput was 3,160,701 gallons. None of the above figures include motor grade benzol production.

Creosote—No real changes have taken place in the number of calls for this material yet. Producers said that new orders have not been coming in with any regularity. It was added that the trade was anticipating a pickup in activity in a month or so. The warm weather normally increases seasonal activity, a source said. Prices have held firm to previous quotations. Supplies were ample enough at present for producers to handle a little more business.

Cresols—Producers were still doing a pretty good business in these tar acids. A substantial volume of coaltar material has been going into cresylic resins. There has been a good call for meta-para isomers from tricresyl phosphate, for coaltar and petroleum acid. Domestic acid from both sources and imported tar acids were moving to meet engine cleaner bussiness from the air force. Supplies of the meta fractions, which are largely in demand, are generally adequate to meet consumption needs. Stocks of o-cresol were more than ample for current needs. Price schedules of all of the mixed isomers were unchanged.

Cresylic Acid — Domestic producers stated that demand for this tar acid has held up quite well. A steady volume of material was being sold for cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate, and aircraft engine cleaners. Producers had adequate supplies to meet consumer requirements. Price schedules of domestic coaltar and petroleum cresylic acid were unchanged from former levels.

Importers were not currently offering ADF acid, a source said, due to the dock tie-up at New York and the potentialities for even wider disturbances. Consumers wanted to buy ex-dock, an importer said, while suppliers could not afford to take the risks on a small margin such as they are working under. Since there were no drastic shortages of domestic material, buyers were likely to obtain all of their needs domestically until the harbor situation settles down.

Naphthalene—No significant changes have taken place in this market. Producers have ample stocks to take care of all anticipated needs. Demand was still rated rather slow. A large factor in the present apparent slowness of the market was the high production capacity. Increased output facilities over the past several years have enabled producers to meet a much larger demand than has been active on the market for many months. Price quotations of crude 78-degree material were steady at 5c. per pound.

The most significant aspect of the imported naphthalene picture was that of the unsettling conditions at the docks of New York harbor. If domestic prices did not discourage consumer interest in hot-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 13, 1953
114.56	114.56	114.56	113.22

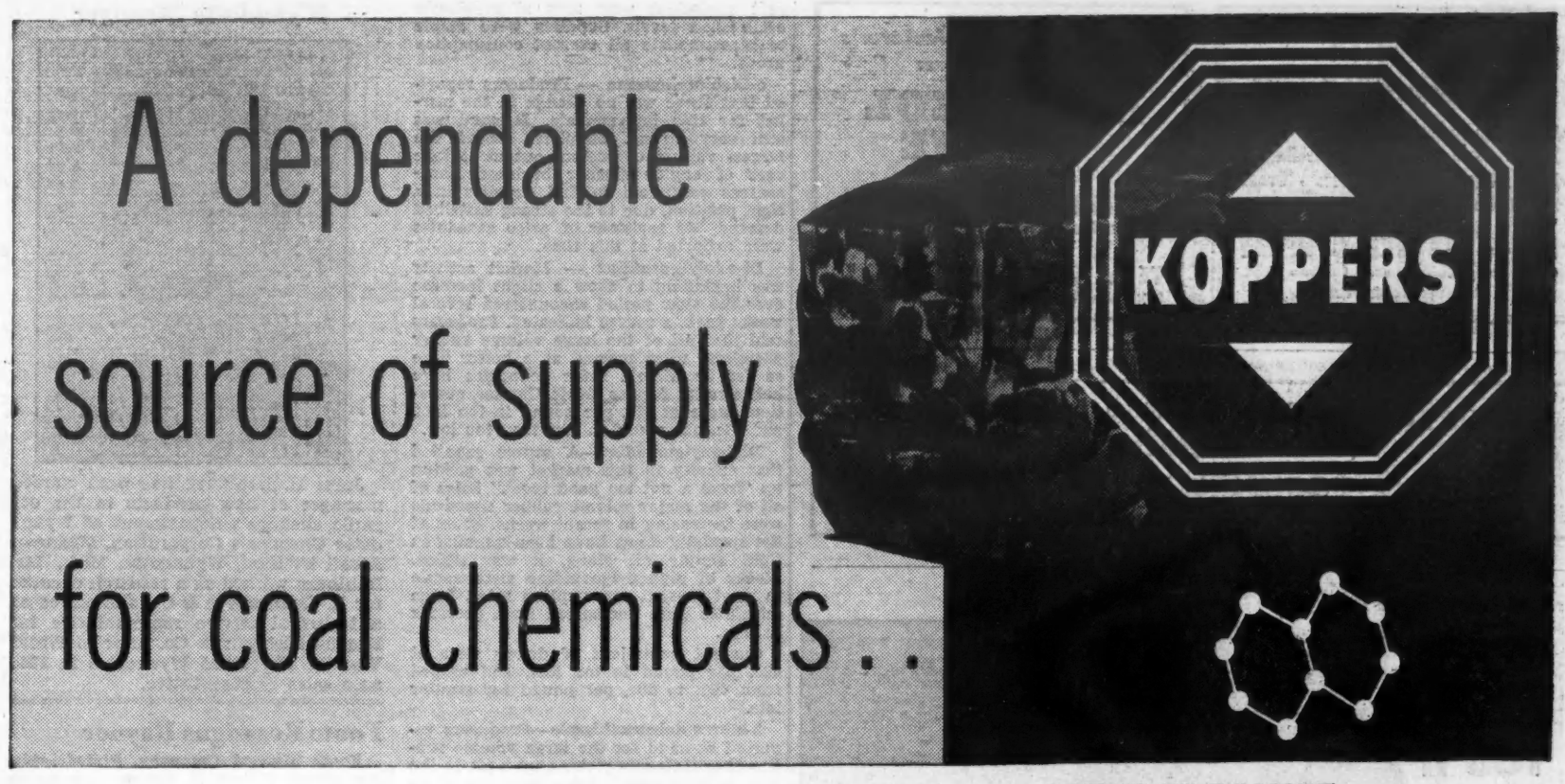
(For Current Prices see page 9)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 14, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	768,118
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	27,761,934
Benzol	gals.	2,655,491
Coaltar	gals.	12,180,163
Creosote oil	gals.	680,333
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,876,404
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	19,752
Toluol	gals.	522,321
Xylol	gals.	139,358

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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toluol
xylol
phenol
ortho cresol
meta-para-cresol
xylenols
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pressed material, then the uncertainties of a dock tie-up did.

Cokeoven output of crude naphthalene, solidifying under 79-degrees C., amounted to 117,912,751 pounds in 1953, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Mines. In comparison, total production in 1952 amounted to 106,903,506 pounds of crude material. Cokeoven operators turned out 8,900,681 pounds of crude naphthalene in December, while November production came to 8,773,322 pounds.

Phenol—Slightly more activity has been noted in the market for this material. Producers said that the beginning of a little spring activity has brought a small pickup for synthetic and natural phenol. There was ample material, of technical and USP grades, to take care of current consumption requirements. Price schedules remained firm at previously established levels. A gradual improvement in demand was looked for as activity for phenolic resins picked up with the spring paint season.

Pyridine—There was no real overall change in the market for this tar base. Sales activity of various producers seemed to differ according to what their individual customers were doing in that particular week. One producer stated that it found sales generally above those of last fall. Another supplier realized a very good selling period in January, then saw a slight drop in February and found March activity below the first two months. Another maker was encouraged by the slight degree of improvement in buying interest that has been seen since the start of the year. It was said that consumers only bought when they needed material for immediate use. There was no significant buying ahead. But, there was buying where there had been practically none several months ago.

Toluol—Several coaltar producers reported that they were in relatively good shape for toluol for this month. Requirements from the government have been cut off for March, leaving a substantial volume of toluol accessible for industrial consumption, if it were needed. However, industrial finishes have not been strong enough to keep all of the available toluol moving. Some sources said that they expected increased civilian requirements as spring activity picked up.

The pace set by the automotive and home appliance industries were felt to be large factors in determining the proportions of spring activity. Although there had been production reduction in the auto industry, recent indications of stepped up output for individual producers were encouraging. A good pace on the production line for some appliances as refrigerators have already been reported. Thus, industrial sales were likely to hold up at least, if they do not get better. Price schedules remained firm at former quotations.

Total production of all grades of toluol by cokeoven operators in 1953 amounted to 36,640,165 gallons, as against 30,522,451 gallons produced in 1952, preliminary statistics received from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

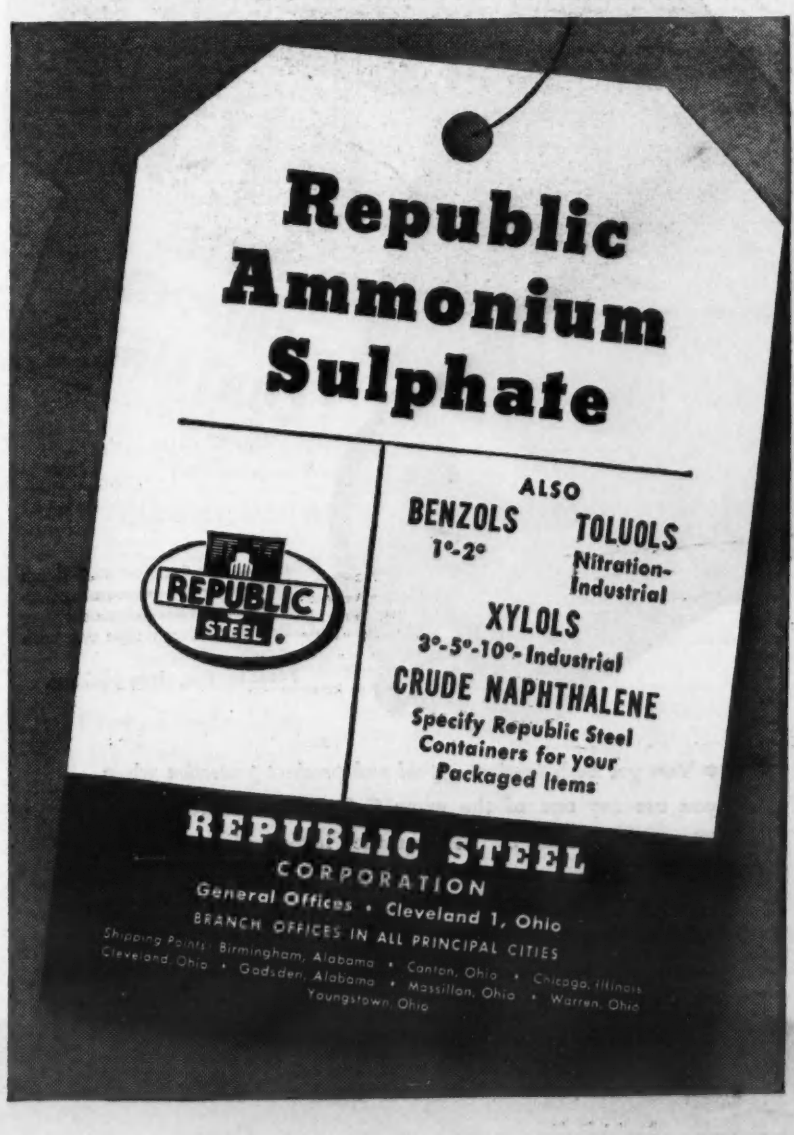
Monthly production figures for December showed that cokeoven output of toluol for that month was 3,183,675 gallons, compared with 3,066,803 gallons produced in November.

Xylol—Ample supplies were available to meet present consumer requirements. Producers did not have any real difficulty in moving most of the present production. Some surpluses were being accumulated in recent months for toluol and xylol. Industrial demand had slowed down temporarily, and now the available aromatics were increased by cessation of government toluol buying this month. Prices quoted for xylol were steady at old listings.

Intermediates

Aniline—Demand for this intermediate was beginning to pickup as business showed a gradual improvement, it was said. There has been a distinct improvement in demand since last month. Production was not running at full capacity yet, but it was running considerably better than it had been a month ago, a source added. Demand from textiles for dyestuff intermediates was beginning to show more activity. Some added interest from the rubber industry was also noted. Price schedules have remained firm at previously established listings.

Anthraquinone — Demand for vat dyes was spotty, a source reported. Hence, the general level of activity in this market has not changed. Consumers bought largely for immediate production needs. Thus, they came in and bought when their stocks got low and they needed material to sustain their operating schedules. Cur-



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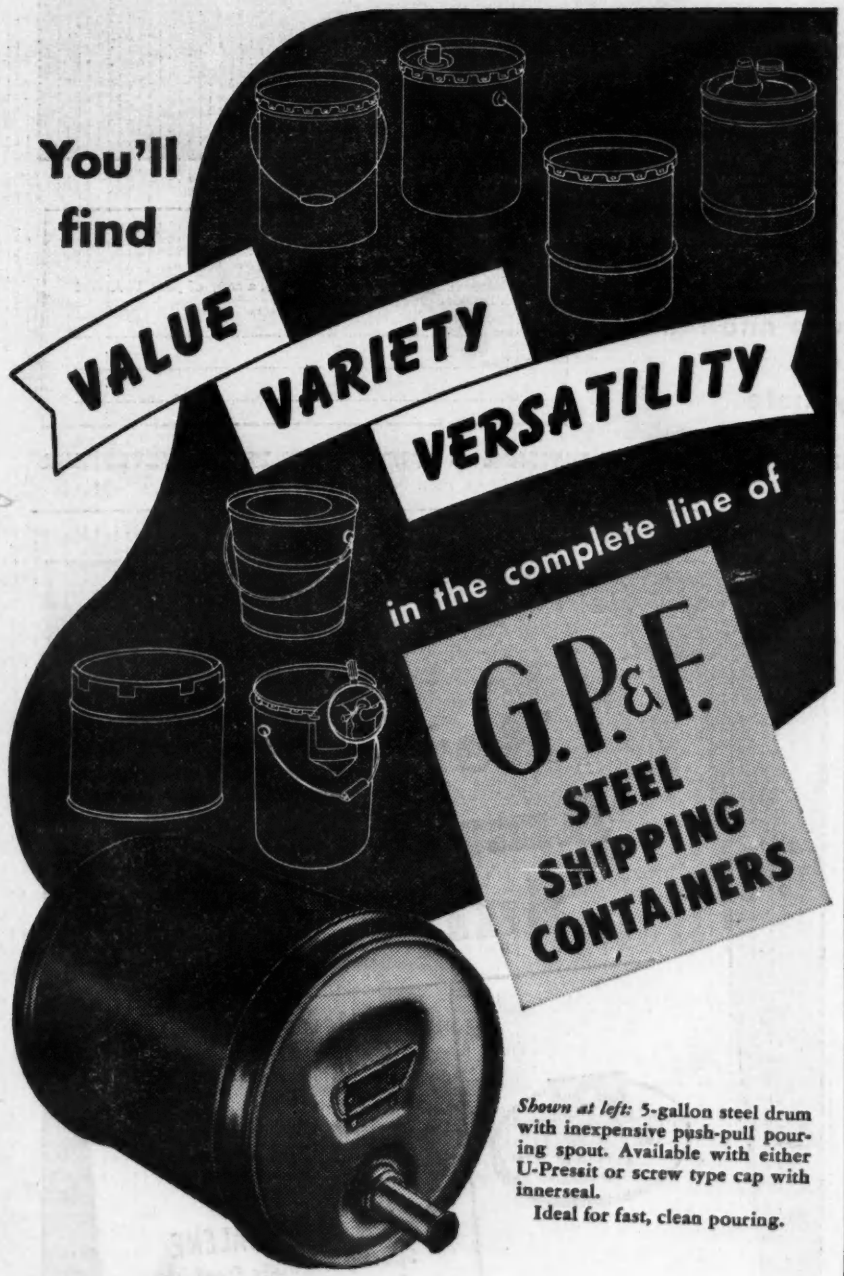

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rent quotations were firm at previously established levels. Supplies were ample to accommodate all current consumption needs.

o-Dichlorobenzene — Producers reported that there was no change in the market for this intermediate. Demand was still very strong. Suppliers moved the largest volume of present output to take care of engine cleaner business. Some sources continued to find supplies in a tight position, due to the strong sustained demand. No revisions of price schedules were expected at this time.

Di-o-tolylguanidine — Market activity was beginning to show a slight increase over the slow period encountered several weeks back, a source indicated. Producers said that all of the large volume rubber chemicals were moving at a better pace so far in March. Price schedules have held firm at former levels. Current quotations were at 57c. per pound in ton lots, and 58c. per pound in less than ton lots.

Diphenylguanidine—A source reported that activity in this market was picking up "from a not too good level." Sales of all of the major volume rubber chemicals were increasing in recent weeks. Some of the specialty items have been running in tight supply all along, it was added. Stocks of diphenylguanidine were ample to meet present consumption rates. Price schedules were unchanged from previous listings.

Current quotations of drums were at 48c. per pound in ton lots, and ranged from 49c. to 50c. per pound for smaller lots.

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole—Producers reported demand for the large volume rubber chemicals was picking up a bit in the past several weeks. Sales were not at an extremely high degree. But, suppliers were moving steady volumes of material. It was added that consumers have not been buying for inventories for the past few months. Adequate supplies of MBT and the disulfide were available to take care of current consumer requirements.

Producer quotations were firm and unchanged from previous listings. The price of MBT remained at 38c. per pound in ton lots, and 40c. per pound in less than ton lots. Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide was firm at 48c. per pound in ton lots, and 50c. per pound in smaller lots. No revisions were anticipated at this time.

Monochlorobenzene—Producers reported that there has been a slight increase in demand for mono in the past week or so. The pickup was not especially heavy, but by way of comparison in a long-time dead market, it was felt noteworthy and encouraging, a source said. The present activity was judged to be a part of the stepped up tempo of exports of DDT. Domestic buying was expected to bring production of insecticides up relatively soon. The producing season for insecticides, such as DDT and BHC, normally starts around the latter part of this month. Thus, they will bring more activity to benzene and monochlorobenzene. Mono prices held firmly to former listings.

a-Naphthol—There was no change in the market for this intermediate. Producers reported that demand has not shown a significant sign of improving. The number of calls coming in for a-naphthol were relatively steady. Price schedules have held firm at $1 per pound in barrels or drums on a freight allowed basis.

b-Naphthol—Demand was just about balanced with supply. Producers said that the volume of activity was considerably improved over the past several weeks. Adequate supplies were available to take care of the needs of consumers. No revisions in price schedules have been reported, nor were any anticipated.

Phthalic Anhydride—Slightly better interest has been noted by most sources during recent weeks. It was added that activity was a little better in the east than it was in the west. Although the pickup was generally noticed in the trade, producers still had production capacity enough to meet a moderately larger demand.

The increased activity for phthalic has come mostly from alkyd resins. Demand from plasticizers has been relatively slow. However, the past week or so, even saw a mild improvement of interest from that direction. Demand from alkyds was expected to get better as the spring paint season gets under way. Price schedules of phthalic have held firm at old levels.

Styrene—Combined output of government and privately owned plants totaled 51,526,214 pounds in December, while November output of monomer was 52,661,799 pounds, and production during December of the previous year was 72,814,892 pounds, information received from the Tariff Commission relates.

Tobias Acid—Demand was reported to be fairly steady at a comparatively slow pace. Buying interest for this acid has been reasonably weak, although the market was not terribly poor, a source added.

Wyandotte Manager

John H. Bahlburg has been named manager of new products in the organic chemicals department of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte, Mich. Mr. Bahlburg worked as a research chemist for H. Kohnstamm & Co. and served as a technical service representative for Eugene Dietzgen & Co. prior to World War II. He joined Wyandotte in 1946 as a sales representative.

Foote Reassigns Raynor

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has named William M. Raynor assistant to L. G. Bliss, the vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Raynor, who has been with Foote since 1942, will, in addition to his new responsibilities, continue as manager of special products sales.

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Polyisocyanates Royalty Rate Reduction Is Made by duPont

A 50 percent reduction in the royalty rate on the use of polyisocyanates in elastomer-based adhesives has been announced by the rubber chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The new rate of 75 cents per pound of polyisocyanate contained in the licensed adhesives will mean substantial savings for about sixty firms now operating under duPont's patents, it was pointed out. The former rate of $1.50 was covered by agreements which still have eleven years to run.

Back of the royalty reduction was a desire to encourage broader use of the versatile cements, the company stated. A lower royalty rate, together with recent price reductions on the polyisocyanates themselves, makes it possible to extend their application to numerous fields where adhesives of this type are desirable, but where cost had been a deterrent.

Schwartz Opens Branch

S. Schwartz & Associates, New York firm of sulphur consulting engineers, has opened a branch office in Starkville, Miss., in order to more effectively serve clients in the mid-south and southwest. The office will be staffed by Warren K. Kleban.

Oldbury Engineering Post to Mattox

Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N.Y., has named James L. Mattox chief engineer at its Columbus, Miss., plant. Mr. Mattox is now at the plant, assisting and supervising its construction. He was formerly an electrical engineer with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Alkylated Compounds Idea Developed by Tulane Staff

A method for making many alkylated substances that may have practical uses has been developed for the Department of Agriculture by scientists of Tulane University, New Orleans, La., in research under a contract supervised by the Southern Utilization Research Branch as part of its oilseeds program.

Tulane researchers, headed by David A. Shirley, developed procedures for altering the molecular structure of such varied organic types as phenols, mercaptans, alcohols, amines, salts and benzene through introducing the long-chain alkyl group of n-octadecyl p-toluenesulphonate.

This alkylating agent is derivable from commercial vegetable oils; hence USDA's sponsorship of the project. It is believed that these modified products may have a future in a number of fields and that the method of alkylation may be found helpfull in preparing various useful materials, including lubricants, additives, plasticizers, insecticides, therapeutic agents and surface-active agents.

Nat'l Lead Appoints Sathre

George Sathre has been appointed manager of the metal division of National Lead Company's Atlantic branch, succeeding Henry F. Freiherr, who has retired. Since 1950 Mr. Sathre had been manager of the Cleveland branch's metal division, which includes the Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Buffalo territories. He joined the company at Cleveland in 1942 as a salesman and in 1947 was appointed metal sales manager of the branch.

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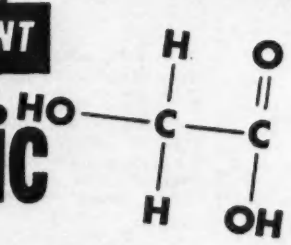

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Spot prices had declined 6 cents on cocoa butter as of late last week. With price fluctuations noted almost daily in the cacao market, however, butter prices have varied from day to day. Consumers have been buying mostly for immediate needs in view of the high price levels in the primary market. As a result of this situation, an increasing number of confectioners have been switching to substitute materials, the more important of which are currently vegetable oils, and in particular, coconut oil.

Another projected plan for alleviating the cocoa butter shortage has been a program in which surplus dairy butter has been made available to chocolate manufacturers for for experimental use as a cocoa butter extender. To date 210,000 pounds of dairy butter has been sold for use in this program.

There were no other price changes noted in this market. The coming week may see some price change announcements covering the next quarter, since contract buyers generally receive 15 days notice. In view of the present buyers' market, any price revisions will most probably be reductions it was felt.

The continuance of a strike shutdown at a water side solvent storage terminal last week was expected to cause hardships if prolonged for any length of time. Many large volume solvents are brought into the metropolitan area from production points on the Gulf, via barge. Although other modes of transport are available, freight rates would be considerably higher. Producers have been able to accommodate consumers from other storage points in this area, however, and there have been no supply difficulties of any great importance, to date.

Demand for acetone was reported to be at fair levels. Ethyl alcohol was in generally steady demand and producers look for an increase in consumption in the coming quarter. Formaldehyde was moving well, although down somewhat from levels last year. Fermentation amyl alcohol continued in tight supply, reflecting the dearth of fusel oil, from which it is produced. Synthetic amyl alcohols, however, were reported to be in good supply and moving quite well as more consumers have turned to the synthetic due to unavailability of fermentation amyls.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol was reported to be at fairly steady levels. Prices were unchanged although there were reports of slight price shading on some large volume deals in the Midwest. In this area, a strike which has tied up water side storage facilities was responsible for some difficulties in filling consumers' requirements. To date, there have not been any serious curtailments in deliveries, however, but a prolonged shutdown of these facilities could prove disturbing. The depot in question is a focal point for barge shipments of solvents from the Gulf area. While other transportation is available, overland rates are substantially higher, thus obviating the use of alternate means of transport at current price levels on alcohol.

In general, business appeared to be on the upswing, although at a gradual pace. Pricewise, there appeared to be little definite indication that any changes were forthcoming this coming quarter. Fermentation alcohol costs have not shown any decline and the most recent sale of blackstrap molasses was said to support this observation. Operating costs for producers of synthetic alcohol are generally fixed although the press of competition may be expected to influence strongly any moves toward any price revisions, it was said.

Amyl Alcohol—Supplies of fermentation amyl alcohol continued short as a result of the shortage of fusel oil. The latter material has been in short supply for some time, a result of curtailment in the production of fermentation ethyl alcohol.

The supply situation was not expected to show any material improvement in the near future with respect to fermentation amyl alcohol. Synthetic amyl alcohol, on the other hand, was in ample supply, according to the producer. Demand for this material was reportedly good with many consumers of fermentation amyl turning to the synthetic in view of the tight supply situation in the former.

Prices on both fermentation and synthetic amyl alcohols remained unchanged.

Barbital—Demand for this compound was said to be fair, on the whole. Supplies were ample to meet demand and expected to continue. Prices continued unchanged.

Castor Oil—Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	265,650	1,600,000
Previous week	292,500	
Corresponding week, 1953	2,341,200	1,904,000
Total this year	18,414,950	4,040,000
Corresponding period, 1953	34,971,500	17,136,800

Cocoa Butter—Demand for cocoa butter was said to be moving at steady levels. With the current high price level, however, consumers were generally buying hand to mouth in view of the almost daily fluctuations in price. Meanwhile, with the prospect of a continuance of high cocoa bean prices in the world market and consequently, high cocoa butter prices, large consumers of this commodity have been pushing research on the use of dairy butter as a substitute or extender, or both, for cocoa butter in chocolate manufacture. To date, a substantial quantity of butter has been sold by the USDA to various chocolate manufacturers for experimentation purposes. Efforts were also being expended toward the increased use of vegetable oils in chocolate manufacture thus by-passing exorbitantly priced cocoa butter. As of late last week, the spot price on cocoa butter was $1.06 per pound.

Dihydrostreptomycin—Demand was said to be moving at a satisfactory rate although down somewhat from levels of last year. Supplies were adequate to meet needs of consumers and production capacity was rated sufficient to meet any increase in consumption. Prices held steady at 17c. per gram.

Gelatin—Demand for edible gelatin was reported to be moving at good levels. With the approach of warm weather, consumption of gelatin was expected to increase in the ice cream industry in line with stepup in demand for the latter product, it was said. Supplies were ample and expected to continue adequate. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Gelatin production in January, 1954, totaled 3,953,614 pounds compared to 4,064,710 pounds produced in December last year and 3,912,561 pounds turned out during January, 1953.

Classified by type, production of edible grade gelatin amounted to 2,600,657 pounds in January, 1954, as compared with 2,684,471 pounds in December last year and 2,789,953 pounds during January, 1953. Production of technical type gelatin aggregated 132,287 pounds in January this year compared to 230,196 pounds in December, 1953, and 213,280 pounds in January of that year. Of the two remaining types, pharmaceutical and photographic, production of each respectively amounted to 313,151 and 907,519 pounds in January compared to 306,097 and 843,946 pounds in December, 1953, and 240,658 and 668,670 pounds in January last year.

Total gelatin shipments during January, 1954, amounted to 4,196,196 pounds of all types compared to 3,557,743 pounds shipped in December, 1953, and 3,719,208 pounds during January, 1953. Classified by type, shipments of edible gelatin totaled 2,892,911 pounds in January, 1954, compared to 2,259,072 pounds in December last year and 2,686,751 pounds in January, 1953. Shipments of technical grade gelatin aggregated 169,093 pounds in January this year compared to 234,092 pounds in December and 208,776 pounds during January, 1953. Shipments of pharmaceutical grade amounted to 371,217 pounds in January compared to 207,487 pounds last December, while shipments of photographic gelatin totaled 762,973 pounds in January compared to 857,092 pounds during December, 1953.

Total gelatin stocks at the end of January were 10,170,765 pounds compared to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Cocoa butter, 6c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 13, 1953
87.45	87.45	88.14	90.99

(For Current Prices see page 9)

10,413,347 pounds on hand at the end of December last year and 9,114,724 pounds at the end of January, 1953. The aggregate of gelatin stocks at the end of January this year included 5,186,969 pounds of edible gelatin, 909,423 pounds of technical grade, 841,449 pounds of pharmaceutical gelatin and 3,232,924 pounds of photo grade.

Included in total stocks at the end of December were 5,479,223 pounds of edible gelatin, 946,229 pounds technical grade, 899,515 pounds of pharmaceutical type and 3,088,380 pounds of photographic material. In comparison the aggregate of stocks at the end of January last year included 4,772,035 pounds of edible gelatin, 1,024,818 pounds technical grade, 1,000,542 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 2,317,329 pounds of photo grade.

Glycerine—Demand for refined glycerine was reported to be moving at fair levels. Supplies were adequate for current consumer requirements and expected to continue, it was said. Prices were steady at recently reduced levels. Price stability was expected to keynote the refined glycerine market in the immediate future with general business conditions probably the principal factor in future fluctuations, if any.

The market in crude glycerine was unchanged. There was little activity and prices were more or less nominal.

Glycerine stocks (all grades) at the beginning of January amounted to 59,989,000 pounds compared to 56,116,000 pounds on hand at the beginning of December, 1953, and the 37,716,000 pounds at the beginning of January last. Production of crude glycerine aggregated 19,930,000 pounds during January compared to 18,453,000 pounds in December and 17,938,000 pounds during January, 1953. Total imports of glycerine in January included 847,601 pounds of crude glycerine (80 percent) and 86,231 pounds of refined (98 percent) glycerine. This compared with 2,987,000 pounds landed in December last year and 4,549,000 pounds brought in during January.

Exports of glycerine totaled 361,000 pounds in January compared to 504,000 pounds in December, 1953, and 119,000 pounds during last January. Stocks of glycerine at the end of January, 1954, aggregated 63,069,000 pounds compared to 59,989,000 pounds at the end of December last year and 40,608,000 pounds at the end of January, 1953. Glycerine disappearance during January this year totaled 17,251,000 pounds compared to 17,063,000 pounds in December last year and 19,476,000 pounds in January. Production exceeded disappearance by 2,679,000 pounds this January compared to 1,390,000 pounds in December, 1953, and 1,538,000 pounds in January.

The foregoing glycerine statistics were issued by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc.

Hormones — Prices on synthetic hormones were reduced last week. Affected by the reduction were pregnenolone and pregnenolone acetate, which were cut 15c. per gram. The current schedule on the former was 60c. per gram and the latter, 55c. per gram. Progesterone was reduced 14c. to 65c. per gram while testosterone propionate was reduced 4c. to 75c. per gram. Not all producers went along with the price cut.

Milk Powder—Terminal markets continued weak. Offerings were liberal and far in excess of limited buying interest. Heavy volume moved to the CCC through the price support program. Purchases by the CCC included 14,661,294 pounds of spray dried nonfat milk solids during the period February 25 to March 3, inclusive, in addition to 2,192,156 pounds of roller type bought in the same period. The market in dry whole milk powder was also weak. Offerings were reportedly in excess of a limited demand. Prices were largely nominal.

Dry whole milk output of 6,360,000 pounds was the lowest for the month since 1942, down 16 percent from a year earlier and 38 percent from the January 1948-52 average. Spray-dried whole milk totaled 5,760,000 pounds, a decline of 13 percent from a year earlier and 37 percent from the 5-year average for the month. Roller-dried whole milk was 600,000 pounds, a decline of 36 percent from a year earlier and 48 percent from the January 1948-52 average.

Manufacturers' stocks of total nonfat dry milk solids were 81,056,000 pounds on January 31, a decline of 39 percent from the record high stocks of a year earlier, but a gain of 151 percent from the 5-year average for the date. Spray-dried nonfat solids stocks were 69,157,000 pounds which were higher than any other figure on record, except for that of a year earlier. Present stocks were one-third less than thoses of a year earlier but 186 percent higher than the January 31 average during the past five years. Roller-dried stocks of nonfat solids were 11,899,000 pounds, a decline of 59 percent from a year earlier, but a gain of 45 percent from the 5-year average.

Molasses—Feed molasses business remained generally steady during the week ended March 9, 1954, with no change in prices. A moderate demand for molasses prevails at most terminals throughout the country. At New Orleans, cane blackstrap demand continued moderate to slow at a price of 10c. per gallon. According to several molasses distributors, east coast molasses prices show some signs of strengthening; west coast molasses market conditions remaining unchanged from last week. Supplies of blackstrap are adequate to all points and although hydrol supplies have increased slightly at Kansas City, Argo and Pekin, they are still considered limited.

Production of Cuban blackstrap as of February 28, 1954, amounted to 63,100,000 gallons, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. As of same date the yield of blackstrap per short ton raw sugar was 41½ gallons. No sales of 1954 crop Cuban molasses have been announced to date, although sales from the 1953 crop totaled 73,500,000 gallons by February 27, 1953.

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Chemical Marketing Route Outlined by Dr. Davidson

The ways in which a new chemical for which there is no previous market is moved from research into commerce were described last week by Dr. J. G. Davidson, chairman of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, at the first meeting of the newly-formed chemical marketing and economics group of American Chemical Society's New York section.

Addressing a group of some 300 in the cafeteria of the Union Carbide Building, New York, Dr. Davidson explained that such a new chemical moves onto the market in one of two ways. Either it is first produced and then uses are found for it, he said, or else industry finds that it requires a chemical of certain properties and researchers then undertake to fill this need.

All of Carbide's 350 products on the market today were new chemicals at the time of their introduction by the company, he said. Either they had never been marketed before, he pointed out, or they were established chemicals which Carbide produced via a new process. Of the 350, he added, at least 60 percent came onto the market in the last fifteen years.

SAACI Names Chairmen Of Committees for 1954

Warren F. Schumacher of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., and president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, has appointed the following chairmen of SAACI's 1954 committees:—

Admissions, James H. R. Stephenson, Albert Verley Company; auditing, Edward E. Egan, American Mineral Spirits Company; *Chemical Peddler*, Russell Boland, Topics Publishing Company; employment, Sherod B. Scott, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation; entertainment, Robert L. Williams, Givaudan Delawanna, Inc.; golf, Donald Calo, Niagara Alkali Company; publicity, Dwight Moody, New York *Journal of Commerce;* special functions, John Doug Campbell, Caldwell Chemical Company, and welfare, Frank J. Edwards, Frank J. Edwards Company.

Huisking & Co. to Relocate

Chas. L. Huisking & Co. will move its executive and sales office from 45 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 215 Fourth avenue, New York, on March 22. Demands for added space to facilitate increasing manufacturing operations in the Brooklyn plant are responsible for the move. For the time being, however, billing and bookkeeping activities will be continued in the Brooklyn plant.

Pitman-Moore Names Gonlag

The appointment of Harry Gonlag to the product development department of Pitman-Moore Company's biological laboratories at Indianapolis, Ind., has been announced by Dr. S. R. Bozeman, director. Mr. Gonlag has done special research work in histological preparations involving the use of the microtome.

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Consulting Chemists Meet French Group Next Month

A visiting group of French consulting engineers arriving in this country at the beginning of April will meet with a representative group of the members of the Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers at an informal luncheon at the Park Sheraton hotel, New York, April 7. The purpose of the gathering is to establish firmer contacts between American consultants and their foreign colleagues, to exchange information and to discuss the role of the professional consultant in industry here and abroad. The meeting is sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration's industrial technical assistance division. N. E. Philpot, who heads this unit, will preside at the luncheon meeting.

Castor Beans in 1953

—*Continued from page 5*

are not excessive. As of early November, stocks of castor beans in Bahia were reported to be large and producers have been concerned about markets. Stocks of beans in Sao Paulo, Ceara and Pernambuco were reported to be largely in the hands of processors. The new crop, however, was arriving from the interior and exporters were able to bid on an equal basis with the processors for these supplies.

Indian Production

India's officially estimated production of castor beans in 1952-53 is 119,840 tons from 1,349,000 acres. This represents a 2 percent increase from 1952 but is 6 percent less than prewar and 10 percent less than the 1945-49 average. The official estimate does not include much of the production interplanted with other crops. On the basis of an estimated oil production of 90,000 tons from the 1953 crop, total bean production probably was around 200,000 tons.

Hyderabad is the major castor-producing state in India, normally accounting for around 50 percent of the total. Madras, which ranks second, produces about 20 percent of the total. Planting of the 1953-54 crop in Hyderabad state took place under favorable weather conditions, but as a result of pest infestation replanting became necessary in certain areas. Harvesting probably got under way in January. An all-India increase of 5 to 10 percent in total output is predicted by trade sources.

In the United States the 1953 castor-bean program resulted in plantings of around 150,000 acres, an estimated harvest of 145,000 to 147,000 acres, and production of probably 27,000 to 28,000 tons. Oil production from the 1953 crop may reach 12,000 to 13,000 tons. Total plantings increased from 1952 by about 24 percent with the greatest expansion in Oklahoma. All other producing states, however, showed some increase.

Four factors were expected to contribute to higher yields in 1953. They were:—(1) A new hybrid variety was introduced in California and in the high plains of Texas and the variety known as Conner was partially replaced by Cimmarron in Texas and Oklahoma. (2) Growing conditions were as good as or better than in 1952. (3) Producers are shifting to land better adapted to castor beans. (4) Producers are giving more care to the crop.

The Soviet Union and Manchuria are the only other countries that produce a sizable volume of castor beans. Production estimates for both areas are only speculative. Prewar output in the Soviet Union averaged around 118,000 tons but output in 1948 appears to have dropped to 55,000 tons. Manchuria's prewar production was around 27,000 tons. Relatively minor quantities of castor beans are grown in many other areas of the world. Mexico's 1953 output is estimated unofficially at 3,860 tons compared with the official 1952 estimate of 2,920 tons.

South African Expansion

A number of countries in Africa report a comparatively small volume of production. The most significant expansion has occurred in the Union of South Africa where there is a growing interest in castor beans. There are two castor oil crushing factories in South Africa, one at Cape Town and the other, a newly organized cooperative, at Randfontein. One of these cooperatives is growing only spineless castor beans and the oil content is considered to be very satisfactory. Each of these plants contracted for a sharply increased acreage the past year. While production has not been reported it may have been in the neighborhood of 20,000 tons. This volume of production would place the union first as an African castor producer. Reported output in 1952 was only 7,500 tons.

Extensive research and experimentation are being conducted in the union in all phases of commercial castor production. As a result of expanded production, imports of beans and oil have declined steadily in recent years. Exports of oil increased from fifteen tons in 1951 to 485 tons in 1952.

Volwiler Chosen to Receive

—*Continued from page 5*

medicinal products by the award of the medal.

Clifford Rassweiler, now vice-chairman of the American section and vice-chairman of the board of Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, will preside at the award meeting, and Lauren B. Hitchcock, chairman of the American section and president of the Southern California Air Pollution Foundation, Los Angeles, will present the medal.

Dr. Volwiler joined Abbott thirty-six years ago. His first post with the company was as a research chemist, followed by positions as chief chemist, director of research, vice-president in charge of research and development, executive vice-president until finally in 1950 he became president and general manager of the company.

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AEC Weighs Use of Small Power Reactor by Military

The Atomic Energy Commission is investigating the possibility of building a small nuclear power plant as the prototype of a "package" power plant for military use. AEC is undertaking this project at the request of the Department of Defense and with the collaboration of the Corps of Engineers of the army.

As a first step, AEC is canvassing a number of private companies which have previously expressed interest in a project of this nature in order to determine the present willingness and qualifications of these companies to participate under a fixed price contract. During the survey which is to be completed by March 20, inquiries from any other companies will be welcomed. Following the survey it is expected that invitations to bid on the design, construction, and test operation of the prototype plant will be issued.

The plant being considered is based on a preliminary design by Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The fact that this reactor is of a type already developed for other applications makes it possible to ask for bids on a fixed price contract basis. The reactor would use enriched uranium fuel and be moderated and cooled by ordinary water under pressure. This particular approach was selected because it represents a type that could be built with existing technology. The reactor would be constructed at an appropriate military base or an AEC installation in the continental United States.

The purpose of building a prototype plant is to demonstrate that the design selected is suitable for military requirements, to determine the exact economic and operating characteristics of the plant and provide a training facility for military engineers, operating crews, and maintenance personnel.

Davis & Geck Appoints

Russell P. Bower, formerly associated with Ayerst Laboratories, Inc., an American Home Products Company subsidiary, has been appointed purchasing agent for Davis & Geck, Inc., Danbury, Conn., a unit of American Cyanamid Company. Mr. Bower, who was associated with American Home Products for twenty-six years, had served as purchasing agent for Ayerst Laboratories since 1944.

Drug Export Problems

—Continued from page 3

ough study of the regulations of the FDA relating to the shipments of bulk chemicals, particularly with regard to the application of the regulations to bulk chemicals that could be considered to be new drugs. The group will explore with FDA officials the possibilities of amending the regulations so that exportation can be carried on easier, or have the law modified for this purpose by congress.

Bulk chemicals presently are exempt by FDA regulations from certain labeling requirements of section 502 of the food, drug and cosmetic act when sold for export, but if the chemical is of a class that would be considered a new drug, an effective application must be on file before it can be exported.

The difficulties arising out of this requirement, it was explained, is that the delay occasioned in getting a new drug application approved may extend for six months or longer, and often results in the United States producer finding that his foreign market has been absorbed by the British or German producers, who are not faced with similar impediments to their export operations.

Old Empire Manufacturing Chemists Host to Engineers From Denmark

Old Empire Manufacturing Chemists, Inc., Newark, N. J., was host recently to six Danish industrial engineers, who are visiting this country under the auspices of the Foreign Operations Administration of the State Department and the Ford Foundation Council on International Progress in Management. The visiting engineers, who are prominent consultants and educators in Denmark, are studying American production technics. At the Old Empire plant they received a lecture on the organization, production methods and cost-accounting procedures of the company.

Fatty Alcohols Data Sheet Issued

M. Michel & Co., New York, is offering a revised data sheet showing typical analyses for fifteen types of "Cachalot" brand fatty alcohols. Copies are available to chief chemists, production managers and purchasing agents upon request to Michel & Co., 90 Broad street, New York 4.

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Roerig Effects New Policy On Sales, Appoints Bradley

A new sales and distribution policy for J. B. Roerig & Co., Chicago, has been announced by Thomas J. Winn, president. In the future, Roerig will sell its products only through ethical pharmaceutical channels and will discontinue the practice of selling directly to a limited number of physicians.

Notice of the sales policy change came simultaneously with announcement of the appointment of James W. Bradley as sales manager for Roerig, which is an independent division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Winn is vice-president of of Pfizer and general manager of Pfizer Laboratories. "Both of these developments," Mr. Winn said, "grow out of our determination to strengthen Roerig's relations with druggists by distributing only through natural channnels, and to improve our detailing services to physicians." Mr. Bradley forecast "immediate, large-scale increases in sales staff with heavy emphasis on training to make new sales policies effective."

FOA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

The Foreign Operations Administration announced last week that it had allotted $18,800,000 to finance the purchase of surplus United States agricultural commodities to be sold to Spain. The products involved in the transaction were not announced.

The agency also announced that it had issued three allotments to China totaling $8,352,000 for purchase of soybeans in the United States, $875,000 to purchase chemicals and chemical preparations in the United States, and $425,000 to purchase inedible tallow in the United States.

Yugoslavia was allotted $1,000,000 to purchase nitrogenous fertilizers in the United States and European Participating Countries.

Massengill Appoints Watson, Pully

S. E. Massengill Company, Bristol, Tenn., has appointed Stuard L. Watson sales administrator of the Bristol Division, and has made Morris W. Pully field sales supervisor of the division.

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DEHYDRATION

$CNCH_2CONH_2 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} CNCH_2CN + H_2O$ (malononitrile)

CONDENSATIONS

$2CNCH_2CONH_2 + RR'C{=}O \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RR'CCH(CN)CONHC(=NH)CHCONH_2 + H_2O$
(ketone or aldehyde → substituted piperidine)

$CNCH_2CONH_2 + RCOCR'HCOR'' \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} RC{=}C(CN)CONHCR''{=}CR' + 2H_2O$
(diketone → substituted pyridone)

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140 bgs, Watson Geach & Co, Lagos
280 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Lagos
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27 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
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COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
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65 dms, Irving Trust Co, Tarragona
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125 dms, Seville
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POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, B Westergaard & Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,725 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—200 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
QUINCESEED—65 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorrahshahr
RAPESEED—1,600 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Alexandria
SABADILLA SEED—70 bgs, Callao
SACCHARIN—5 dms, H A Gogarty, Amsterdam
11 dms, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—106 bls, M J Golombeck, Beirut
SAPONIN—7 ctns, Irving Trust Co, Valparaiso
SASSAFRAS OIL—41 dms, Wm H Muller, Amsterdam
ARTIFICIAL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Carlton & Moffat, Calcutta
500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—28 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
SERPENTINA ROOT—11 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
SESAME SEED—1,667 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
224 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, El Salvador
112 bgs, A Sahadi, El Salvador
1,000 bgs, Louis Furth, Puerto Barrios
HULLED—43 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—13 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Suhr & Bundelman, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
27 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bremen
27 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bremen
SOAP BARK—30 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM NITRATE—2,500 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
PERBORATE—26 dms, Bendix Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
SOLELIVER OIL—6 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
SULFUR—144 bgs, Binney & Smith, Hamburg
TANKAGE—470 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Wellington
659 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
439 bgs, Napier
TAPIOCA FLOUR—700 bgs, American Key Products, Kohsichang
STARCH—50 bgs, Standard Brands, Antwerp
THEOBROMINE—22 dms, Light Work Products, Rotterdam
55 bbls, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Havre
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—7 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, London
TRAGACANTH GUM—248 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshahr
108 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Khorramshahr
67 cs, Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—23 dms, Mercer Chemical Corp, Bremen
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—202 dms, E R Zorgniotti, Genoa
TUNALIVER OIL—10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—100 bbls, Landers Segal Color Co, Bremen
UREA—1,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA POWDER—31 cks, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Cent Flor Mfg Co, Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—2,208 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
EXTRACT—2,192 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, London
1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Bremen
180 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
123 dms, Croda Inc, Nagoya
188 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Fremantle
27 dms, Bank of N Y, Napier

Baltimore

BEET PULP—2,036 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
CASSIA—78 bls, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, S Shapiro & Co, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—200 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
870 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Callao
1,522 bgs, Supe
2,208 bgs, Chimbote
HERRINGMEAL—395 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
LEATHERMEAL—900 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
811 bgs, River Plate Corp, Bombay
400 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Bombay
PEATMOSS—4,050 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,775 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,303 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
800 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,695 bls, J S Connor, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,083 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
TARA PODS—984 bgs, First National Baltimore, Salaverry

Newport News

PEATMOSS—605 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen

Norfolk

BEET PULP—2,036 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—5,610 bls, W M Stone & Co, Bremen

Los Angeles

AGAR—10 bls, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Nagoya
9 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Yokohama
CHILLIES—116 bgs, Consolidated Grocers Corp, Yokohama
65 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
COPRA—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
400 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
650 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
468 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
CAKE—6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—200 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Otaru
50 dms, National Trust & Savings, Otaru
PEPPER, BLACK—16 bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
10 dbl. bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
15 bgs, internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
32 bgs, Djakarta
60 dbl. bgs, Singapore
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Frank P Dow, Djakarta
RUTILE SAND—7,969 bgs, Titanium Metals Corp, Brisbane
SEEDLAC—232 double bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
TAPIOCA—2,828 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Inc, Tjirebon
167 bgs, A E Coppersmith, Bangkok
167 bgs, Bangkok
UREA—16,400 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co. Heroya

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY REGULUS—94 cs, Split
CALCIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, J T Baker Chemical Co, Avonmouth
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Rohm & Haas, Fortaleza
CLAY, BALL—730 tons, Avonmouth
FUEL OIL—73,875 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
101,548 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Punta Cardon
90,582 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
GYPSUM—6,05 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—8,900 bls, McAndrews & Forbes, Izmir
MAGNESITE—1,814 tons, Rijeka
NAPHTHALENE—1,154 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—5,335 bls, Bremen
750 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM CRUDE—584,611 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
513,329 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
113,511 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
121,239 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
144,262 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
234,637 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
202,292 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
135,754 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
1,092 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Calcutta
TALC—550 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
UREA—10,800 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—45 dms, C M C Chemicals, London
ASBESTOS FLOUR—500 bgs, John Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BONE FLOUR—1,103 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
MEAL—2,223 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Alexandria
CASSIA—484 pkgs, London
379 pkgs, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
500 tons, Bank of California, Dumaguete
MEAL—2,000 bgs, Manila
FERROUS SULFATE—1,000 bgs, Matoon & Co, London
GLUE—230 bgs, London
OLIVE OIL—300 dms, A Giurlani & Bros, Leghorn
50 dms, D F de Bernadi & Co, Rotterdam
30 dms, G Granucci & Sons, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—2,300 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
250 bls, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
1,050 bls, H M Newhall, Bremen
PEPPER, WHITE—15 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
16 bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
PIMENTO—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Kingston
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, McClintock Stern & Co, London
100 bgs, B C Ireland, London
100 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Rotterdam
SALICYLIC ACID—10 cks, U S Factors Ltd, London
SODIUM BICHROMATE—140 dms, General Chemical Corp, Durban
TANKAGE—1,000 bgs, Armour Inc, Cristobal
TUNG OIL—209 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Beira
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The market in botanical drugs continued firm last week. Demand was generally quiet but high replacement costs at primary centers were expected to keep prices up, in general. Other factors underlying the firm position of the market were the reduction in botanical stocks, uncertainties regarding replacements and competition from consumers in Europe who have reportedly been willing to pay higher prices at the primary markets than American importers.

The supply position of some domestic botanicals was expected to be improved in the not too distant future as the approach of warm weather makes the gathering of roots possible. Price activity in this market last week was confined to seeds and spices. Even among the latter group, price fluctuations were fewer than usual, it was noted. Fancy grades of cardamom advanced, on spot, while green cardamom prices declined. Fancy, bleached A and medium grades were up 10c. per pound while green Alleppey and Ceylon qualities declined 15c. and 5c., respectively.

Other items to fluctuate in both an upward and downward direction were ginger and cinnamon. "0000" quality cinnamon advanced 1 cent per pound, on spot, while No. 2 grade declined ½ cent. African ginger was 2 cents higher while Jamaica No. 3 ginger declined 1 cent in addition to Nigerian, split ginger. West Indian mace advanced 5 cents, bringing current price levels on a par with those for East Indian qualities. Polish poppy seed increased ¼ cent, on spot while other grades held unchanged. Vanilla beans continued their rise although increases last week were not as great as in the preceding week. Bourbon variety were up 25 cents per pound while Tahitis were $1, on a purely nominal basis. Mexican vanilla bean prices were unchanged.

Among items undergoing a decline last week were Moroccan fenugreek and niger seeds. The former was cut ¼ cent in the first price drop in several weeks. Niger seed was down 1 cent per pound. Malabar pepper was pegged 2 cents lower late in the week while white pepper was down 1 cent. The stubborn strength of the Indian pepper market in recent weeks was attributed by some quarters to the fact that some 2,400 tons of pepper was shipped from that country during February. Of the total, 900 tons was landed here, 1,000 tons to Russia and 500 tons to the United Kingdom.

Barks

Blackberry Root—Demand for blackberry root bark was said to be about routine. Supplies were adequate to meet current needs and prices held steady at 50c.

Beans

Vanilla—Bourbon bean prices continued their advance last week, rising 25c. per pound to $10.25 to $10.75, on spot. Mexican beans held unchanged while Tahitis remained strictly nominal. Prices on Tahiti beans were now at $10 nominal, an increase of $1 per pound over the preceding week's level.

Gums

Aloe—Demand for this commodity was fair, on the whole. Prices held unchanged while supplies were reportedly ample for current consumer needs.

Herbs and Leaves

Euphorbia Pil—Supplies were adequate for current needs. Demand was at steady levels and prices ranged from 13-15c.

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom, fancy, bleached, A, 10c. per lb.
medium, 10c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, "0000", 1c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 2c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
Poppy, Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Tahiti, $1 per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cardamom, green, Allepey, 15c. per lb.
Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Cinnamon, #2, ½c. per lb.
Fenugreek, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, #3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb.
Niger seed, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 2c. per lb.
White, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 13, 1953
116.57	116.30	114.55	107.49

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Miscellaneous

Kola Nuts—The market was quiet. Spot prices currently ranged from 12-13c.

Papain—Advices from Ceylon state that effective March 19 license will be required to export papain. A certificate of analysis will be required to obtain a license and the government has listed three laboratories that are qualified for making the tests.

The licensing system has been designed to improve the quality of outgoing shipments. The ash content is not to exceed 11.1 percent and moisture content not more than 10 percent. Exporters are to stand the costs which in turn is likely to be reflected in higher shipping prices for the material, it was said.

Seeds

Caraway—The market continued to hold firm. There was some slight edging upward noted on the outside price with the current range from 17c. to 17½c.

Cardamom—Fancy grades of cardamom seed were advanced 10c. per pound respectively. The current spot price on fancy, bleached cardamom was $3.90 per pound while medium quality was $3.60. Decorticated Alleppey and Ceylon grades held unchanged. Green Alleppey and Ceylon cardamom declined 15c. and 5c. per pound, respectively. The spot quotation on Alleppey quality was $2.15 while Ceylong was also pegged at $2.15.

Fenugreek—In the first price change in several weeks, Moroccan fenugreek seed declined ¼c. to 6¾c. per pound, on spot.

Niger—Spot quotations declined 1c. last week. The current quotation was 13c. per pound.

Poppy—Polish poppy seed advanced ¼c. last week while other qualities remained unchanged. The Polish seed was quoted at 18¼-18¾c. per pound.

Spices

Cinnamon—Ceylon #2 quality was off ½c. per pound last week while "0000" quality advanced 1c. The former was currently quoted at 40½c. and the latter 55c.

Ginger—African ginger advanced 2c. on spot and was quoted at 26c. Jamaica #3 declined 1c. as well as split Nigerian ginger. Jamacia #3 was offered at 28c. and Nigerian, at 22c. Jamaica #1 and 2 grades were sold at 35c. and 30c. per pound, respectively.

Mace—West Indian mace advanced 5c. per pound, on spot, bringing current quotations on a par with those for East Indian material. Both qualities were currently quoted at $1.35.

Pepper—Black Malabar pepper held fairly steady at 88c., as of late last week.

It was reported that India shipped 900 tons to the United States, 500 tons to the United Kingdom and 1,000 tons to Russia during February. Business of this volume explains the stubborn strength of the Indian market during the month of February. In some directions, it was believed that this business, on top of the heavy shipments in December and January, has served to take the pressure off the Indian market. These sources reason that enough of the new crop has been sold to give India a sense of independence and to preclude any further decline through June. On the other hand, that this volume of business did not cause

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended March 5

New York

Black pepper (6 lots), 344 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Cassia (48 lots), 4,493 bags: filthy.
Chillies, 205 bags: moldy.
Cloves, 50 bags: filthy.
Laurel leaves (2 lots), 333 bales: filthy.
Mustard seed, 200 bags: extraneous matter present.
Nutmegs (2 lots), 60 bags: wormy and moldy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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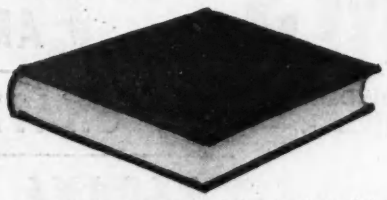

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any substantial increase in the price, supports the argument that India has plenty of pepper. Also the shipments to the United States have been able to meet consuming needs and consumers are comfortably supplied here. As a conclusion, it was thought that India only has uncontested control of the market through June when new crop Sarawak will appear and therefore is in no position to try to force this market upward.

It was believed that Russian buying certainly helped India and prevented a sizeable drop in the price during February. Enough of the early arrivals of the crop have been absorbed to preclude a possibility of any sharp break in the market at this time. However, the shipments to the United States have been fully sufficient to meet needs, it was said. The position of market was demonstrated this week when the fact that most piers were tied up by labor disputes, caused only a minor advance in spot store values. By and large it seemed that the trade was well enough supplied to be able to wait out this tie-up rather than be forced to scramble for supplies.

Sesame Acreage Up in India; Rains Hit Nicaragua's Crop

India's 1953-54 sesame acreage, as of the second official estimate, is higher than during the comparable period last year, although in Nicaragua producers of sesame seed are said to have suffered heavy harvesting losses as the result of unseasonal torrential rains during the latter part of December.

India's acreage has been estimated 4.1 percent above the adjusted second estimate for 1952-53, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Past experience has shown that the area reported at second estimate stage —4,303,000 acres for 1953-54—forms roughly 65 percent of the final acreage.

The increase in the reported area planted to sesame over last year has been shared mainly by Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Bombay and is due mainly to timely rains and favorable climatic conditions at sowing time. Bihar, United Provinces, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh have, however, recorded a decrease in acreage due to unfavorable weather conditions.

In Nicaragua output of sesame seed in 1953 is expected to be substantially lower than the previous estimate of 8,000 short tons. Nicaragua usually exports substantial quantities of sesame seed, principally to Venezuela and the United States, a sharp decrease in the available supply for export could be reflected in higher prices paid for sesame seed by United States importers, according to reports from the American Embassy at Managua.

Phosphate Rock Bids Called for by Formosa

The Central Trust of China is asking for bids for immediate shipments of phosphate rock. Foreign Operations Administration financing has been approved by the issuance of procurement authorization No. 84-235-00-301-4002, indicating that purchases may be made from the United States and possessions, France, and the French dependent overseas territories.

Sought are 20,000 long tons of pebble phosphate rock in bulk, 75/74 percent BPL, basis 75 percent BPL, maximum moisture guaranteed, minimum BPL content 74 percent guaranteed. Half of the 20,000 tons is to be shipped before April 15, and the other 10,000 tons must be shipped before May 15. Bids will be received until 10:30 a. m., March 29 (Taipeh time). Bids are to be sent to the Central Trust of China, Division of US Aid, 96 Po Ai road, Taipeh, Taiwan.

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills Shifts Key Personnel at Three Facilities

Promotions involving personnel at Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills' Los Angeles; Dallas, Tex., and New Orleans, La., plants have been announced. George W. Williams has been named manager of the new combined textile and multiwall operations at Los Angeles, succeeding Jack C. Baldwin, who is retiring. Fred G. Barnet has been named manager of the Dallas plant to succeed Mr. Williams. Appointed as sales manager in Los Angeles is W. Frank Kerr, who formerly served as sales manager at the Fulton plant in New Orleans. Louis J. Even has been named sales supervisor in New Orleans to replace Mr. Kerr.

Bitter & Co. Names Markowski

Bitter & Co., New York, has announced the addition of Steven L. Markowski to its staff.

H.J. Baker & Bro. Investment In Holland Protected by FOA

The export-import firm of H. J. Baker & Co. of New York has obtained a United States government guaranty protecting an investment in the Netherlands against the risk of loss by expropriation. The guaranty, issued by the Foreign Operations Administration, covers an investment of about $9,900 made by Baker in the firm of Nederlandsche Castoroliefabriek NECOF N.V., processors of castor beans for fertilizer, in Geertruidenberg, the Netherlands.

Baker previously obtained another type of FOA guaranty covering the same investment. That guaranty insures the convertibility into dollars of expected returns from the investment, if Baker should be unable to convert its guilder receipts from the Dutch firm through regular foreign exchange channels. The new protection obtained by Baker from FOA would provide reimbursement by the United States government of the value of investment property lost in case of expropriation, up to a maximum of $19,800.

The investment by Baker and the other stockholders has enabled NECOF to expand its facilities by about 100 percent. The major product of the Dutch firm is castor pomace. The NECOF plant is reported to be the only castor bean processing plant in the Netherlands.

Linseed Oil 1953 Export Hit Peak as Flaxseed Fell

The United States exported 45,685 tons of linseed oil in 1953, by far the largest volume since the heavy shipments of the war years 1943 and 1944, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. On the other hand, exports of flaxseed fell sharply to only 13,613 bushels, the smallest quantity since 1945. In comparison, 1952 exports amounted to 9,481 tons of oil and 1,858,415 bushels of flaxseed. In flaxseed equivalent, seed and oil exports in 1953 aggregated 4,600,000 bushels compared with 2,800,000 in 1952 and 4,800,000 in 1950.

About 97 percent of the oil went to Europe, with three-fourths of the total consigned to the Netherlands. Exports to other North American countries declined from 1952 by 60 percent. The drop in exports to Canada, which had held first place as a North American buyer in 1952, made Cuba the major North American market in 1953.

Lemon Oil Output Rate Seen Increasing in Italy

Dr. Ernest Guenther, vice-president and technical director of Fritzsche Bros., New York, in his return from a two months trip to Europe, stated that lemon oil production in Sicily appears to be gradually increasing. He reported that the mal secco disease affecting the old type lemon trees has been checked, although no definite remedy has yet been found to combat this disease. A resort to tree surgery the moment any signs of mal secco appear in a grove has accomplished the most effective results, he stated.

Dr. Guenther also reported that the growers are again planting the old type lemon tree which produces a much better fruit and better oil than that derived from the so-called monachella tree which they had introduced into their groves for some years because of its greater resistance to mal secco. The further spread of the malady thus appears to have been halted.

McCormick Elects Weiser, Furr to Vice-Presidencies

McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., has elected Bernard Weiser, vice-president in charge of sales, and Brooke E. Furr, treasurer, to vice-presidencies in the company. W. Ernest Issel, assistant treasurer and assistant secretary, has been appointed treasurer to succeed Mr. Furr, and E. Clayton Shelhoss, director of human relations of the Schilling division, San Francisco, has been named assistant secretary. All other officers and directors have been re-elected.

Baker Leaves Sunkist

D. R. Thompson, general manager of the Sunkist Growers products department, has announced the retirement of T. Fred Baker, eastern division manager. Mr. Baker had been in charge of sales in that area since 1926 with headquarters in New York. Peter T. Wood, formerly product manager of the Walter Baker Division of General Foods Corporation, Dorchester, Mass., succeeds Mr. Baker.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Rising costs and a good volume of orders were the chief characteristics of the essential oils market over the past week. Among aromatic chemicals, consumer interest was also good, while prices remained steady on the whole. An increasingly active tone was expected to develop as production of beverages and other seasonal items went into full swing. However, production of these items has been spread out over the whole year as much as is possible, so that the industry did not expect to be swamped with rush orders. The weeks advances outweighed declines and the index moved up to 147.69.

Ocotea cymbarum oil became increasingly tight in supply. Offerings from the source have been negligible, and the price on spot has jumped substantially as a result. Prices of safrol and heliotropin have, accordingly, risen. Both materials currently display a very strong tone. Peppermint oil gained added strength due to an active demand. Sales of American peppermint oil have been made to England and have helped firm this market. Spearmint oil also maintained a strong undertone. Some forward contracting for the next crop has taken place.

Recent advances in the cost of clove leaf oil have been responsible for a firmer trend in eugenol, which advanced over the past week. Wormseed oil moved up sharply, in response to recent large purchases which have helped to strengthen the attitude of holders in the country. Cumin and Bourbon vetiver oils were also advanced.

Puerto Rican bay oil was slightly easier, as was Haitian vetiver. Orange oil prices remained steady, and the market was very well supplied with material. Dealers were awaiting a pickup in demand for this item. Prices for Italian lemon oil became slightly firmer in a move that reversed the brief period of easing in this material.

Price Trends

Advanced

Eugenol, USP, 25c. per lb.
Oil, cumin, $1 per lb.
Peppermint, nat., 15c. per lb.
redist., 15c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
Wormseed, 50c. per lb.
Safrol, 20c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, bay, Puerto Rican, 55-60%, 45c. per lb.
Vetiver, Haitian, 45c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1948 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 13, 1953
147.69	147.45	145.79	160.86

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—Material was available from $2.75 per pound, but supplies were limited and dealers expected an increasingly severe shortage.

Bergamot—Prices remained steady during last week's trading. The termination of the present crop offered little if any stimulus to the current market, where material was offered from $10.75 per pound and up. Supplies were considered adequate to meet most current demands, in spite of this year's lower yield.

Bois de Rose—An offer at $3.95 per pound was maintained from one source over the past week, although some suppliers have advanced their quotations in the recent past. The market was adequately supplied with this material, it was stated in the trade, and the current good inquiry was met without undue difficulty.

Camphor—The replacement price on the raw material continued to show a great deal of strength over the past week. Further advances in the spot market for sassafrassy and white camphor oil were expected in the near future, according to trade sources.

Cananga—Current quotations were fully maintained and displayed a strong undertone. Any changes in the immediate future were expected to be in an upward direction.

Cinnamon—Orders for bark oil have not been spectacular, according to dealers who handle this material. The relatively high cost of the oil kept buyers cautious and with only a few exceptions, orders were placed for small amounts to cover only immediate needs. Prices for bark oil ranged from $30.50 and up.

Citronella—Buying remained very quiet in this item, according to trade sources. Recent advances at the origin have been maintained, and there were no indications that any decline was in the offing. Ceylon material was priced from 70c. per pound on spot, and Java-type oil was offered from 75c.

Clove—Prices for USP oil dropped to their lowest point of the year with a quotation of $4.05 per pound, for immediate delivery. How long the range could include this low point was said to be uncertain, as the cost of the spice was seen to be moving into a slightly firmer position. No further declines were expected, however, since the floor price imposed at the origin by the government would prevent any further reduction in the spice costs. At the present low cost, the oil has commanded a good deal of attention, and the producers stated that they were receiving a very good quantity of orders. Leaf oil continued to show a strong undertone, after firming recently.

Cumin—An advance of $1 per pound brought the market for this oil up to $5.75.

Dillweed—Prices remained steady after advancing to a minimum of $4 per pound during the previous week. Not a great deal of material was available on the market, and this quantity would be required to carry users over during the period of heaviest consumption.

Eucalyptus—The market appeared firmer, and inquiry was reported good. Prices remained fairly steady and made no strong upward moves. The competition Australia has received from other countries, notably Spain and Portugal, has not affected the market greatly, it was stated in the trade.

Geranium—Bourbon material eased slightly at the source, leading some trade observers to conclude that the spot market would be seen to drop off slightly. Prices ranged from $10.75 per pound and up on spot over the past week. The action of the oil over the past months has been to fluctuate over a certain range, and to recover lost ground in a series of gradual shifts.

Ginger—The rising cost of root prices has brought a much stronger tone to the market. The upward trend in this market was expected by trade sources to make current price schedules obsolete in the coming weeks.

Grapefruit—Some recent arrivals of material have helped ease to at least a slight degree the pinch in supplies. However, the oil was reported not by any means abundant, and inquiry for it has continued at a steady pace. Most consumers were not expected to increase their requirements greatly, but it was expected that if demand remained close to present levels it would take most of the available oil on the market. Prices ranged upward from $2.70 per pound.

Lavandin—A price of $2 was maintained over the past week. Although this material demonstrated a strong undertone, the price range has shown very little change during the present quarter. Prices were expected to hold steady until later in the year, when the production of the new crop came closer.

Lemon—California material ranged from $7.10 to $7.50 per pound, depending upon supplier. Dealers were moving stocks very well, and inventories on this item could not be built up, due to the size of the output in comparison with consumers' requirements. Italian oil was offered from $7 per pound. The price trend for the imported material once again appeared to be upward, after a short period of weakening.

Lemongrass—Prices were maintained quite evenly over the past week and resisted further advances. The levelling off indicated that at least for the time being, the upward trend had halted. The low-of-the-range quotation stood at $1.50 per pound, with some indication in the trade that this price might be shaded by a few cents on certain firm offers. No large scale reduction in the present price structure for this item were expected in the trade, however. The firm attitude on the part of Indian shippers, together with the steady demand in this country for the oil, pointed to a well maintained price structure.

Lignaloe Wood—Mexican material was quoted from $3.90 per pound. Inquiry for this item was filled without undue difficulty on a market that was without special feature.

Lime—Demand for this oil was stimu-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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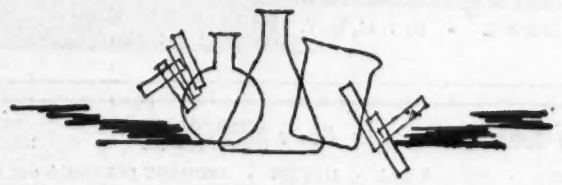

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lated by preparations for summer business in the beverage industry and for other seasonal items. Present supply levels were sufficiently high to insure an adequate amount for most consumers' requirements, trade observers believed.

Nutmeg—The market for this oil has been untroubled by either shortages or price changes. East Indian material was offered from $2.85 per pound, while West Indian prices ranged from $2.60. Sufficient material was on hand to fill the markets' requirements, and no change in the present comfortable position was expected.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The trend of spot prices continued upward, largely due to the lack of material offered at the source. Spot stocks were declining and over the past week, most dealers were forced to increase their prices. Inquiry has held up very well, it was stated in the trade. Related items have also firmed, notably safrol and heliotropin.

Orange—Dealers were waiting for business to pick up in this item. As yet, no rush to purchase supplies has been encountered, and prices remained quite low. California oil was priced frrom 70c. to $1.25 per pound, depending upon supplier and brand. Florida material ranged from 64c. Supplies were more than ample to fill not only current needs, but also, the increased demands of the coming period of greater consumption.

Peppermint — Export shipments to England were reported to account for some of the strength in this item. Requirements of the oil by consumers in that country could not be filled exclusively by English peppermint oil, which is a much higher priced oil, it was stated. The latest spot prices in this country for natural oil were slightly higher, going to a low-of-the-range of $5.75 per pound, an advance of 15c. Redistilled material was advanced by a corrresponding 15c., putting it to a minimum of $6.

Sage—Dalmatian material was quoted from $6.25 per pound, and was maintaining a fairly steady tone, except for certain fluctuations within a fairly narrow range. Spanish material was unchanged from 90c. per pound.

Sassafras—Artificial material continued to firm. Prices ranged from 75c. to $1 per pound, considerably higher than their level of the recent past. A continued upward trend was seen in this and in related materials.

Spearmint—Some contracting for the next crop has taken place, it was stated in the trade during the past week. Spot prices were firmly held, with a quotation of $6 per pound the lowest to be encountered. Consumption was said to be quite good.

Vetiver—Prices for this oil presented a mixed picture. Haitian material was lowered 45c. per pound to a new low-of-the-range of $11.80. At the same time, Bourbon material was raised 50c., to reach a minimum price of $15.50. Most dealers agreed, however, that the market for this material was not too strong and that buying was being done cautiously by almost all consumers.

Wormseed—Prices firmed in response to some recent heavy buying and also to a stronger attitude on the part of holders in the country. A minimum quotation of $5.75 per pound was heard over the past week, an advance of 50c.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol—A firmer trend in USP eugenol was noted, contrary to some earlier views. The low-of-the-range price stood at $2.65 per pound, up 25c. from an earlier offer. Recent upturns in clove leaf oil

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prices have been responsible for the upward move in prices for this material. Consumption of the USP grade, and for the technical grade as well, has been quite good. The printing ink industry has been one of the large consumers of the latter grade.

Heliotropin—The scarcity of ocotea cumbarum oil and the rise in cost of this item has been responsible for the increased cost of heliotropin. Quotations ranged upward from $3.50 per pound and were reported quite firm, with a strong undertone.

Safrol—A quotation of $1.15 per pound was the lowest offering of this aromatic. Rising costs of the raw material have pushed the price range upward, with the latest advance bringing a jump of 20c.

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Magnus Dinner Attended By 500 Leaders of Industry

More than 500 leading wholesale druggists and executives of industries serviced by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, New York, attended the company's fourteenth annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6. Percy C. Magnus, president of MM&R, stated that the dinner this year was of exceptional interest because it saw the company at the beginning of its sixtieth year of business.

Industrial, business and professional leaders on the dais included E. E. Leuallen, dean of the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University; J. Wayne Luther, president, Druggists' Supply Corporation; Dr. John O'Neill Closs, executive vice-president, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association; E. Allen Newcomb, executive secretary, National Wholesale Druggists' Association; Ray Schlotterer, executive secretary, Essential Oil Association, and J. B. Magnus, R. B. Magnus and G. H. McGlynn, vice-presidents of MM&R.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists Schedule Meeting April 13

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its next meeting April 13 at 6:30 p.m. in Henrici's Restaurant in the Merchandise Mart. Dr. Lleweellyn Heard, research chemist for the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Whiting, Ind., will give a lecture demonstration of "Fire Magic."

Parke, Davis Shifts Adams

Promotion of Earl J. Adams to field manager has been announced by A. E. Carter, Cincinnati, Ohio, branch manager for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Mr. Adams has charge of a territory composed of Kentucky and part of Cincinnati.

Perfumers Society to Meet March 17

The American Society of Perfumers will hold its regular monthly dinner meeting on March 17 at the Advertising Club, New York, at 6 p.m. The guest speaker will be Dr. Ernest Guenther, vice-president and technical director of Fritzsche Bros., New York, who will give the first showing of pictures taken on his recent trip to Europe, Central and South America. The meeting is an open one to which friends of members are invited.

Trade Briefs

Bymart-Tintair, Inc., has elected its eastern regional sales manager, Harry B. Wasserman, a vice-president.

Louis Gampert, vice-president of Felton Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and president of the Essential Oil Association of the United States, will leave for Europe this month for a visit to the company's French affiliate, Felton Company (France), Versailles.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Owing to the firmer position of lead metal, coupled with increased demand for pigments in anticipation of the coming paint season, prices of lead monosilicate, red oxides, litharge, and orange mineral were advanced fractionally last week. The zinc metal market was also reported to be in better shape, resulting in a firmer situation for oxides and other zinc pigments. Zinc dust increased following a fractional rise in the price of metal.

Other dry colors were generally unchanged, with increases in consumption noted for some areas. It was felt that sales were not going as well as during the corresponding period last year, but there was little or no tendency toward pessimism on the part of producers, who were keeping in mind the fact that many sales records were broken last year. Paint trade inquiry sent sales of synthetic resins upward last week. Alkyds moved well to the trade, and maleics and phenolics went in larger quantities for industrial consumption.

Interest in silicones continued to broaden, particularly for use in wire enamels. The plywood bonding industry required sizable quantities of urea-formaldehydes. Business improved over previous weeks for lacquer materials. The pricing situation remained stable, with little or no possibility of change in the near future. Copal and dammar gums were firm on spot last week, due to heavy foreign influence on the market. Shellac was quiet, reflecting the condition of trading in Calcutta.

The tone of the fillers and inerts market was firm last week, as suppliers reported a good steady volume of business. Demand from the paint trade was said to be improving steadily, while industrial interest was well held. Casein continued lifeless and unchanged on spot here, as consumers preferred to await further developments from the Argentine concerning pricing.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead monosilicate, ½c. per lb.
red, 95% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
97% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
98% Pb_3O_4, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb.
Zinc dust, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 13, 1953
93.58	93.57	93.78	88.43

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Market continued unchanged. Prices were steady. Consumers were interested chiefly in moderate lots for prompt shipment. Supplies were plentiful.

Cadmium Colors — Market was about steady for most pigments. Cadmium lithopone colors recently reduced were moving to an average demand. Colors containing selenides were still on the scanty side owing to shortages of selenium metal. The government continued to take a major share of selenium production for use in electronics equipment. CP cadmium colors continued unchanged at long-standing prices, the recent reduction in cadmium metal not having affected the market to any appreciable extent.

Carbon Black—Demand improved considerably last week. Makers felt that the trend of business was entirely favorable, as increasing volumes had been sold since the first of year, when consumers were working out of low inventory positions. All furnace blacks were said to be doing well, with pricing stable. Major consumers came in for forward deliveries, while smaller buyers were interested chiefly in prompt shipment for immediate needs. Interest in channel blacks continued dull, as those who normally used channel blacks were turning more and more to furnace blacks.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks, and exports of carbon black:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
January, 1954	34,562	32,467	117,029
December 1953	90,210	34,454	124,664
January, 1953	100,878	41,450	142,328

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
January, 1954	82,951	32,988	115,939
December, 1953	83,481	39,510	122,991
January, 1953	99,947	38,710	138,657

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
January, 1954	172,309	233,195	405,504
December, 1953	170,698	*233,716	*404,414
January, 1953	121,446	237,067	358,513

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
January, 1954	†	†	†
December, 1953	16,840	22,453	39,293
January, 1953	13,968	13,843	27,811

*Revised. †Not available.

According to a report issued by the Bureau of Mines, production and shipments of carbon blacks in January, 1954, were each 6 percent lower than in December, 1953. Production was 18 percent below January, 1953, and shipments were down 16 percent. Exports in December increased 13,000,000 pounds over November. Exports in 1953 were 22 percent above those for 1952. Total stocks continued upward in January.

Chrome Colors—There were no price changes during the week. It was felt by some sources that consumer interest was slightly below par, when demand for corresponding seasons in 1953 and 1952 was taken into account. However, there was little or no tendency toward pessimism in the trade. It was pointed out that demand had been on the increase since the beginning of the year. The supply situation was rated excellent.

Earth Colors—One source reported that January demand was slightly behind that for the previous January, and February buying interest was quite a bit off from the same month last year. It was concluded that inquiry was somewhere between levels established in 1953 and 1952. This situation was generally favorable to most suppliers, who felt that more material would be called for as the coming paint season got under way. Prices continued steady and unchanged, with stocks readily available.

Iron Blues—Prices held steady and unaltered. Demand was on the increase. Supplies were ample.

Lead Pigments—Due to an advance in price for lead metal, dry red leads, litharge, orange mineral, and monosilicate were increased ½c. per pound across the board last week. It was felt that consumers were coming into the market more strongly recently, having nearly depleted their own inventories while waiting for a possible reduction. Due to this stronger display of interest, prices were increased. White leads remained firm and unchanged, with larger amounts being called for as the spring painting season drew near. It was said that most lead pigments were going to increased demand.

Nickel Oxide—Supplies of this pigment were tight owing to current government allocation policies. Prices were considered firm at present levels. Demand was about average, with trouble experienced in some quarters in trying to get enough to fill needs.

Titanium Dioxide — Consumer demand continued to increase during the week, with large volumes of material moving to buyers preparing for the spring paint season. Stocks were adequate enough to cover all needs with little or no delay. Prices continued firm and unrevised.

Zinc Pigments—The market was firmer last week, with a slightly better tone as a result of favorable reports of the supply position. Zinc dust rose ½c. per pound, following increases in metal prices. Material was called for in small lots for immediate needs.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Consumer interest was said to to have improved substantially since the first of the year, partly owing to lower, more attractive pricing, and partly due to the unusual increase in spring demand. Resins moved well to the paint trade, while industrial sales generally improved. It was felt that the present upward trend in business would hold until early in July. Manufacturers reported stocks as far from short. Supplies were generally available for prompt delivery.

Maleics—Industrial finished were requiring large amounts during the week. Supplies were plentiful. Prices continued steady.

Pentaerythritols — Producers were entirely satisfied with the market situation. A large number of orders were filled during the week, and it was expected that demand would continue well held. Prices

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

continued unrevised, with ample stocks on hand to fill users' needs.

Phenolics—It was pointed out that since alkyds had been successfully substituted for certain phenolics in the paint trade, demand from that area was not as heavy as previously. However, it was noted that consumer interest was about normal for this time of year.

Silicones—It was reported that great interest was currently being evidenced for silicone-alkyd wire enamels. At least two large producers of copper wire were using material with good results, it was said. The enamel was currently being used in wire windings for solenoid coils and the like, with good performance characteristics. It was indicated that the enamel had heat resistance which surpassed current electrical standards, as well as good initial flexibility during wire winding, and high abrasion resistance.

Demand for slicones for protective coatings, particularly in the midwest, continued to expand as more consumers became aware of the availability and properties of the resins. Foaming resins, some of which are said to be unaffected by the direct flame of a bunsen burner, were still awaiting market development. It was pointed out that these resins, which could be foamed in place, would cut down considerably on the weight of insulation for military aircraft, safes, fire doors, and other applications where a light, high heat-resistant resin was needed.

Supplies of all types were readily avail-ab.e at stable prices.

Urea-Formaldehydes — Industrial finishes took large quantities of raw material last week, resulting in a firmer tone in the market. Most makers were satisfied with sales volumes. Supplies were easily obtainable for prompt requirements. Heavier call was also evidenced by the plywood industry.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate — While sales were slightly off from last year, most manufacturers were satisfied with present business trends. Demand continued on the upswing, with prices holding steady and unchanged. Production and stocks were such that customers could get as much as they needed.

Dicapryl Phthalate—Demand improved considerably over the week, with consumers interested mainly in moderate quantities for prompt shipment. It was pointed out that trade has stepped up considerably since the first of the year. Supplies were readily available.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Trade was conducted at a good pace last week, as consumers, particularly from the paint trade, called for larger volumes of material. Prices were steady and without change, with plenty of material available to fill customer needs.

Sebacates—Prices lowered some time ago were said to have had good effect on consumer inquiry. Steady quotations reflected in part the firm market for sebacic acid. Producer inventories were large enough to cover existing needs.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Manila gums continued firm on spot here and at sources of supply, as Europe and Japan continued to bid heavily for existing production and stocks. Manila DK was particularly firm, as was the market for Philippine pale chips. Prices were all well held and unchanged domestically.

Dammar Gum — Batavia A/E grades were firmer last week after recent reductions. East India resins held steady and unrevised. Singapore gums encountered strong foreign interest, resulting in firmly held prices on spot both abroad and in this country.

Shellac—Trading in this country reflected the quietness of the Calcutta market last week, with no price activity reported. TN was steady at recently lowered quotations, with all grades readily available on spot. Bleached shellac held without change.

Fillers and Inerts

Barytes — Market was steady, with prices unchanged. Consuming demand continued good. Supplies were plentiful.

Calcium Carbonate—Chalk and whiting sales continued to pick up as customers anticipated needs for the coming painting season. Producers reported that plenty of material was available for immediate shipment at steady and unchanged prices.

Fuller's Earth — Demand continued strong, and generally satisfactory to producers. Price schedules remained unchanged at long standing quotations. Stocks and production were ample for current needs.

Silica — Trade was carried on at a good rate during the week, with the market undertone continuing firm. Listings were without change. Reserves were generally available for immediate delivery.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein — Domestic market continued lifeless and unchanged last week, as domestic consumers remained on the sidelines, apparently waiting for a further reduction in floor prices in the Argentine. erally available for immediate delivery. Duty paid price in this country continued at 20½c. to 22c. per pound, spot, depending on quantity. There was some feeling that possible flush seasons in other countries, particularly France, might further weaken the market for Argentine material.

Glue—Market for bone and hide glue continued about steady, with prices unchanged. Supplies were plentiful, with consumer interest maintained at good levels. Renderer's bone glue, 100 jelly-grams, was offered unchanged at 15c. per pound, carlots, deilvered.

The following figures prepared by the Bureau of Census indicate in pounds the production, shipments, and stocks of animal glue.

Production

	January	December
Hide glue, total	4,671,418	4,643,711
Low grade	1,534,376	1,502,905
Medium grade	1,243,311	1,178,689
High grade	1,226,456	962,720
Extra high grade	667,275	999,397
Bone glue, total	5,152,509	5,512,698
Green	3,741,563	4,107,398
Extracted	1,410,946	1,405,300
Glue, total	9,823,927	10,156,409

Shipments

Hide glue, total	4,422,509	*4,062,520
Low grade	1,600,670	*1,965,603
Medium grade	1,243,951	*1,053,128
High grade	820,918	527,225
Extra high grade	756,970	516,564
Bone glue, total	5,366,222	4,428,478
Green	3,999,656	3,075,325
Extracted	1,366,566	1,353,153
Glue, total	9,788,731	*8,490,998

Stocks

Hide glue, total	21,583,772	*21,334,863
Low grade	11,223,557	*11,311,517
Medium grade	4,024,051	*3,994,889
High grade	4,011,128	3,647,372
Extra high grade	2,325,036	2,381,085
Bone glue, total	16,311,653	16,525,366
Green	10,516,984	10,775,077
Extracted	5,794,669	5,750,289
Glue, total	37,895,425	*37,860,229

*Revised.

Stearates—Prices were well held, reflecting the firm position of stearic acid. Consuming demand was judged fair to good, depending on supplier. Buyers were interested primarily in prompt shipment to cover actual needs. Supplies were readily available.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
K	$7.69‡	...	...	...	...
M	7.73‡	...	$7.60	...	7.60
N	...	...	7.65	...	...
WG	7.98	...	7.94‡	...	...
WW	...	...	...	...	7.95
Bags—					
K	7.65	...	...	$7.65	...
M	...	...	7.42	...	...
N	...	...	7.45	7.50	...

Tankcars (for week ended March 5)—K or better $7.35, M $7.34, 391*.

Sales, USDA

797*	...	552*	452*	160*‡

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through M $8.65, WG $9.00, WW $9.10.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.536§	.5355§	.5372§	.535	...
Sales	22,000¶†	16,000¶†	14,000¶†	8,000¶†	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 59c., l.c.l. 70c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

United Lacquer Appoints

United Lacquer Manufacturing Corporation, Linden, N. J., has appointed Raymond J. Russel technical director. Mr. Russel has been with the company since 1940, and has devoted his time to the development of new finishes. The company also announced the development of several new finishes, including "Multakolor," an enamel providing two, three or more colors in one coat and a new metal primer, "Uni-Versal Primer," said to offer exceptional surface adhesion.

Int'l Talc Names N. E. Agent

International Talc Company, New York, has appointed Doe & Ingalls, Inc., Vine and Garden streets, Everett, Mass., its local distributor in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Doe & Ingalls will carry a warehouse stock of all grades of "Asbestine" and other specialty products, and will be able to handle l.c.l. business direct. Carload business will continue to be handled by International Talc at 90 West street, New York 6.

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Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Tells of New Appointments

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced several new appointments, headed by that of Donald J. Sherbondy as director of industrial relations. Mr. Sherbondy succeeds Samuel L. H. Burk, who resigned in October. Prior to joining Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Mr. Sherbondy had been associate solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, chief attorney for the Treasury Department and attorney for the Department of State.

Elmer H. Knoll has been appointed technical director of the Milwaukee, Wis., paint factory of the paint and brush division, and will be succeeded by Arthur F. Rylander as assistant technical director.

Victor G. Schwenke and Everett G. Knox have been appointed account executives for the Ditzler Color Division in Detroit. Mr. Schwenke had been assistant sales manager and Mr. Knox had been assistant industrial sales manager.

Four technical department appointments have been announced in the paint division. Richard T. Ubben has become divisional technical coordinator, Dr. Pierson G. Boermans has been made divisional supervisor of trade sales development, Dr. Chester G. Gauerke has become divisional supervisor of resin development, and Robert L. Nelson has become administrative assistant to Dr. William W. Bauer, technical director of the paint division.

Vitro Mfg. Names Boyce

Joseph Boyce has been named general manager of Vitro Manufacturing Company, a division of Vitro Corporation of America, New York. Mr. Boyce has been with Vitro since 1947, serving successively as laboratory director, sales manager and plant manager. Previously he was with Ceramic Color & Chemical Company, New Brighton, Pa., Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, O.; Bell Aircraft, Buffalo, N. Y., and E. I. duPont de Nemours, Columbus, O.

Additive Data Offered by Nuodex

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., is offering a file folder and ten bulletins describing case histories of "Nuosperse 657," a wetting, dispersing and anti-settling agent. These are the first of a series of case histories that Nuodex is preparing on the new paint additive. Holders of this original file will receive new bulletins as they are prepared.

Devoe Makes O'Neal Assistant Vice-President

A. R. O'Neal has been appointed assistant vice-president of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, according to William C. Dabney, president. In his new post, Mr. O'Neal will devote himself largely to industrial maintenance coating sales.

Before his promotion to assistant vice-president, Mr. O'Neal served as eastern manager of Devoe's industrial maintenance division and earlier as eastern district manager of trade sales. He joined the company in 1949, having previously been with Linde Air Products Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

Vita-Var Post to Frey

Carl M. Frey, formerly general plant manager, has been appointed vice-president of Vita-Var Corporation, Newark, N. J. Mr. Frey has been in the paint industry for thirty-two years and has been associated with Vita-Var Corporation since 1941.

Cleveland PVLA to Meet March 18

The Cleveland, Ohio, Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold its monthly dinner meeting on March 18 at Wade Park Manor at 6 p.m. The program will consist of a colored sound film on corrosion, its effect and prevention. The meeting is open to the guests of members.

Trade Briefs

Roy W. Hill and John B. Hinds have been named phenolic products sales representatives for the Chicago office of General Electric Company's chemical materials department.

General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has appointed John T. Castles manager of the technical services unit of its marketing section in the silicone products department.

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Soybean Exports Seen Up, Oil Shipments Down in '53

The Foreign Agricultural Service last week estimated United States exports of soybeans during 1953 at an all-time high of 41,600,000 bushels, but reported that soybean oil exports of only 24,851 tons were the smallest since 1945. Actual bean shipments represented almost 90 percent of the total bean and oil exports, which aggregated 46,500,000 bushels, bean equivalent.

Total exports of beans and oil, bean basis, in 1953, however, were only slightly larger than in 1952, but were 30,800,000 bushels less than the record total of 77,300,000 bushels exported in 1951. Bean and oil exports during the past two years have represented 16 percent of the total production of soybeans. The record shipments of 1951 were one-fourth the 1950 production.

Japan continued to be the major market for soybeans, accounting for over 40 percent of the total. Shipments to Europe, which represented 35 percent of the total, were more than double those of the previous year, with sharp increases in the tonnage sent to the Netherlands, western Germany, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Belgium and France. A substantial quantity of beans again went to Canada though somewhat less than in the two previous years.

Zinc Oxide Plant Sought By Government of Israel

Industrial and government circles in Israel are interested in the establishment of a modern zinc oxide plant to meet the increasing demand for that chemical in Israel's paint, rubber, automobile tire and other industries, according to a report in *Economic Horizons*, monthly publication of the Jewish Agency's Economic Department in New York.

Israel's current production of zinc oxide amounts to less than 10 percent of the country's estimated annual requirement of 750 to 1,000 tons. Expert opinion indicates that a plant capable of producing up to 2,200 tons a year can be established with an investment of $65,000.

The estimate is based on the adoption of a process which has been successfully used in several European countries, involving the oxidation of fumes derived from the roasting of zinc ingots or dross. The simple equipment required by this process can be built for approximately $25,000. The plant will need about 5,000 square feet of floor space and some open storage area. Cost studies indicate that the average direct cost per ton will come to $193. The prevailing sales prices average $275 per ton, giving an estimated gross profit of $82 per ton.

Farm Surplus Problem

—*Continued from page 5*

prepared by Lucien H. Cook of Chemical Construction Corporation., New York. The principal features and advantages of the "Chemico Process," he said, are high efficiency of conversion of raw material into desired product and simple recovery of excess raw materials.

Factors influencing the changing technology of the fertilizer industry were outlined by F. A. Retzke, G. F. Sachsel and R. B. Filbert, jr., of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Improved productivity in manufacturing operations may enable the small plants of 50,000 tons annual capacity to continue as economic units, the authors implied.

Dr. Henry D. Smyth, a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, outlined plans for the next few years "in order to arrive at an economical solution to the problem of nuclear power."

Dr. Smyth added that, "We have decided that there are six programs that we should pursue. One of these is the general program that we must obviously continue, the program of research on fundamental properties of materials, on nuclear reactions, on components that might go into the reactors of the future and on chemical processes. This work will be continued principally in our Argonne and Oak Ridge laboratories. In addition to this general research and development work, we wish to build five reactors of varying size and cost. The commission has recently submitted to the joint committee on atomic energy a special report on the reactor program prepared at the request of the committee."

The first reactor, he said, is the PWR reactor, designed to generate at least 60,000 kilowatts of electric power. The second is to be a breeder of intermediate size. Although it will not be of direct interest from the point of view of economic power, it will be larger and more nearly a power producing, continuously operating reactor than the small experiment in Idaho.

The third reactor would be an attempt on an intermediate scale actually to use boiling of the water as a method of heat extraction. The fourth would be a larger version of the homogeneous reactor. The fifth would be "a little different from any that I have described," Dr. Smyth said. "I have mentioned that the breeder reactor uses sodium-potassium alloy as a coolant. You all know that the Hanford reactors use graphite as a moderator. We hope to be able to combine these two materials, getting the advantage of high temperature without high pressure from the sodium coolant. To test this combination, we will build a reactor generating about 20,000 kilowatts of heat but without any electric generating plant attached," he stated.

For the long run, Russia is turning out about twice as many engineering graduates as the United States, Donald A. Quarles, assistant Secretary of Defense for research and development told the meeting. Mr. Quarles made this point in illustrating the need for the United States to keep itself technologically ahead of the communist world in weapons research and development.

"We must recognize," he stressed, "that they are willing to devote a much larger part of their national effort to military purposes than we would consider proper over the long pull; and also that their technical growth has been very rapid in military-related fields." Russia's engineering training program is but one evidence of this, Mr. Quarles said.

Symington Talks on Tariff

"If an industry produces commodities which are important to national defense, that is a valuable argument for tariff," said Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri. The speaker, in emphasizing the defense aspects of the tariff question, said that he favors the reciprocal trade approach to tariff adjustments but thinks that all such agreements should be reached only after "hard-headed bargaining," in which there is mutual advantage, not "giveaways." Such bargaining should go a long way toward eliminating exchange controls and other devices which are now being utilized against American products, he said.

Businesslike tariff bargaining might provide a means of getting rid of our agricultural surpluses in an orderly manner, Sen. Symington stated. Where large-scale production methods and skilled organization are major factors, Americans can outproduce and out-sell all other countries, the senator continued. On the other hand, he pointed out, some highly-specialized, low-volume items of defense significance, including some chemical products, may need tariff protection.

Plastics Industry Aims

—*Continued from page 4*

to their respective members, who are engaged in various phases of the plastics industry. All manufacturers and processors of plastic materials will be given an opportunity, on an individual company basis, to express or reaffirm adherence to the principles contained in the statement. The program is on a purely voluntary, individual company, basis.

Publis release of the statement is one of several steps that are being taken to improve and broaden the use of plastic materials. The principal problem has been to inform and assist chemical manufacturers, plastic fabricators and processors in selection of the material best suited to a particular use.

The statement was made public in New York by William C. Foster, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association; John J. O'Connell, president of the Society of Plastics Industry; John W. LaBelle, president of the Society of Plastics Engineers, and S. Ernest Kulp, president of the Plastic Coatings and Film Association.

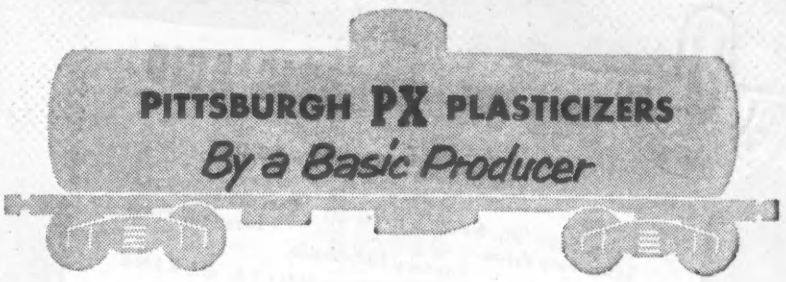
APMA Sets Meeting Plans

—*Continued from page 7*

Education: Key to Health, Productivity and Security."

Miss Margaret Bourke-White, photographer for *Life* and *Fortune* magazines, will be featured at the March 31 session with a talk entitled "Behind the Lenses." Dr. Albert H. Holland, jr., newly-appointed medical director of the Food and Drug Administration, has been invited to address the convention.

The three vice-presidents of the association, Robert A. Hardt, vice-president in charge of pharmaceutical production and sales, Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.; Kenneth F. Valentine, president of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Md.; and Jack Schopflin, executive vice-president of E. S. Miller Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, will act as presiding officers at the business sessions.



PX-104 DiButyl Phthalate
PX-108 DilsoOctyl Phthalate
PX-114 Decyl Butyl Phthalate
PX-138 DiOctyl Phthalate
PX-158 DiCapryl Phthalate
PX-208 DilsoOctyl Adipate
PX-209 DiNonyl Adipate
PX-238 DiOctyl Adipate
PX-404 DiButyl Sebacate
PX-438 DiOctyl Sebacate
PX-800 Epoxy
PX-917 TriCresyl Phosphate

PLASTICIZER DIVISION
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest for most oils and fats was confined to prompt requirements, with actual business lacking volume. Soybean oil was irregular, with sharp fluctuation in beans, closed slightly higher. Cottonseed oil was unchanged and steady. Peanut and corn oil also lacked new feature, but were maintained at former levels. Crude coconut oil was irregular, but closed without change. Copra was unsteady and lower. Lard was stronger, advancing moderately. Olive oil was slightly lower for spot delivery.

Tallow and greases were the firmest on the list. Improved demand for export lifted prices fractionally for both materials. Offerings were scarcer and bids at current prices were reported turned in some quarters. Inquiry for export was keen, especially for the lower grades which were reported in low supply. Domestic business was confined to actual needs.

Linseed oil was lifted slightly, due to the continued strength of flaxseed. Offers of cash flaxseed were limited and crushers raised bids to obtain supplies. Tung oil was in better demand at fractionally lower prices. Oiticica oil remained steady at former levels. Demand for refined fish was limited to less carlots for immediate needs.

Oilmeals continued firm, scoring additional price advances during the week. Trading, however, was restricted to nearby delivery. Peanut meal was boosted $4 per ton and soybean meal, $1 per ton. Cottonseed meal was unchanged and steady.

Japan wax advanced 2 cents under good demand and higher cost of replacements. Consuming demand for carnauba grades continued restricted to actual needs. Prices were entirely nominal and unchanged, except for yellow, which declined 1 cent per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Greases, ½c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oil, linseed, 2/5c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
refined, ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $4 per ton.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Tallow, 5/8c. per lb.
Wax, Japan, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Oil, olive, 5c. per gal.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, yellow, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 13, 1953
107.10	105.38	100.33	102.68

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Prices remained at recently lowered levels last week. Consumer demand was slow, with interest centering chiefly in small lots for actual needs. No. 1 Brazilian oil unchanged with business reported at 15c. to 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Coconut—Trading was spotty. Crude oil closed unchanged, with sales at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, for prompt shipment. The New York market was quiet. Prompt delivery was nominal at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars.

Copra—This market continued unsettled. Prompt shipment was lower at $182.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude oil remained steady, with sales reported at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was maintained at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil features lacked new feature last week. The market was firm early with the advance in soybeans, which was not sustained when beans dropped sharply. Trading was light, with professionals on both sides. March tenders were increased to 131 contracts. Cash demand for oil continued slow. Refined oil was available at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York prompt delivery. Crude cottonseed oil moved in fair volume at former levels. Tankcars were nominal at 12¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, southeast and Valley and 12⅜c. to 12½c., Texas, as to location.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 12 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	10	15.43	15.15	15.10@15.25
May	82	15.53	15.22	15.37@15.40
July	116	15.51	15.13	15.37S
September	7	14.80	14.66	14.55@14.65
October	2	14.33	14.30	14.23@14.25
December	6	14.25	14.00	14.04@14.10

Total sales, 223 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil moved at 13c., tankcars, Decatur, prompt shipment. Trading light. Cottonseed meal unchanged at $69 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cake demand fair at $63 per ton, Valley. Hulls quoted at $8 per ton, bulk, Memphis.

Linseed—Prices increased fractionally owing to the continuing advance in flaxseed prices. Customers were interested mainly in moderate lots for immediate delivery. Prices increased to 14.6c. to 14.8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, and 15.85c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

World flaxseed production in 1953 was the second lowest since 1946, according to the Department of Agriculture. The world harvest placed at 123,400,000 bushels is 3 percent less than the 1952 revised total of 128,200,000 bushels. The 9 percent increase in North American flaxseed production was entirely due to the increase of the United States crop of 36,800,000 bushels, which was one-fifth larger than in 1952. The decline in the world production of 4,800,000 bushels took place largely in Argentine, with substantial decreases in Canada, Uruguay and Soviet Union. In Asia production was up about 10 percent mostly in India's crop of 14,200,000 bushels.

Minneapolis.—There was almost no interest in linseed oil following recent bookings. Only small lot sales were being made to users low on contracts. Compared with a week ago, crusher asking prices were 4/10ths of a cent a pound higher. Raw oil, tankcar basis, was quoted at 14.6c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Warehouse basing price was at 14.8c., with some quoting at 15c. a pound. Shipments were only fair.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	5,580,000	7,080,000
Since Sept. 1	162,600,000	193,990,000

Flaxseed—Cash flaxseed was scarce and higher. Demand was more active, but offers were limited.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed was higher the past week, reflecting increased crusher demand for the limited offerings. Most of the flax arriving was against old contracts. Purchases in the spot cash market amounted to only 10 cars and 2,380 bushels from out of store. To-arrive bookings totaled around 7 cars and 8,070 bushels. The department of Agriculture announced that 18,400,221 bushels of flaxseed had gone under the loan as of February 15th. This figure was higher than most crushers had guessed and gave strength to the flaxseed market. Bids were up to $3.93 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis. Actual receipts of flaxseed last week amounted to 55 cars as against 76 cars the previous week and 43 cars in the same week last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were:

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week.	91,000	83,300	24,500	86,700
Since Sept. 1	14,482,400	11,665,200	2,922,950	2,154,250

Oiticica—Liquid was unchanged at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Buying interest was moderate. Drums were quoted at 18½c. per pound, carlots and 19c. for less per quantities.

Palm—Stocks on spot were scarce. Clarified oil was quoted nominally at 12.9c. per pound, spot delivery, and 11.4c., tankcars.

Palm Kernel—Stocks were scarce on spot. Tankcars were quoted at 14½c. per pound, duty paid, New York, April delivery.

Peanut—Buying interest was light. Crude oil held steady, with sales at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was maintained at 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. The government offered peanuts to produce about 24 tankcars of oil last week.

Rapeseed—This market was unchanged and steady. Refined oil was moved at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude oil was irregular, with soybeans. Market closed steady and slightly higher for the week. Sales took place at 13c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, for March, and 12⅞c, March-June shipment. Refined salad oil was lifted to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended March 12 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	58	13.25	12.94	12.95@13.00
May	35	13.15	12.60	12.97@13.01
July	111	13.21	12.70	12.93S
September	20	12.50	11.89	12.27@12.30
October	10	11.21	11.20	11.21S

Total sales, 234 contracts.

Tung—Market was unsettled early in the week with trading reported at 22¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, the market closing steady thereat. Domestic oil was quoted nominally at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Drums ranged from 24½c. per pound, carlots, up to 25c. for smaller quantities.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—Trading in crude cottonseed was active with California supplies adequate to meet present requirements. Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, No. 1, 21c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; No. 3, 20¾c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, bodied, 25.6c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, unbodied, 24.1c. per pound, same basis. dehydrated, unbodied, 24.1c. per pound, same basis. Coconut, crude, 14c. per pound. Corn, crude, 13½c. per pound, midwest; refined, 17½c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 13⅜c. per pound, California; 12½c. Texas; refined, 16¾c. per pound. Linseed, 16.1c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 17¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 22c. per pound, nominal. Soybean, crude, 13c. per pound; refined, 16⅝c. per pound. Tung, 22¾c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Improved buying interest and limited offerings kept the market in a firm position. Prices advanced fractionally for all grades. Bids of 7c., for yellow grease, tankcars delivered were reported turned down. Quotations were more or less nominal. Choice white, not all hog fat was quoted at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 6¾c. and brown, 5⅞c., same basis.

Lard—This market was firmer and moderately higher. Cash lard was quoted at 17½c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Market was stronger advancing fractionally. Export business was good. Bleachable fancy tallow was reported sold at 9½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. Buying interest continued active, with offers scarce. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7⅝c.; special, 7⅜c. and No. 1, 7⅛c., same basis. Edible tallow was quoted at 12½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 11c. to 11½c., tankcars, delivered.

Fish Oils

Cod—Shipments of tanked cod oil were maintained at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York. Offers were light, but buying interest also was slow. Spot stocks were unchanged at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Trade continued slow, with refined light cold pressed held at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. New York. Large lot bidding could have shaded asking prices. Demand for crude menhaden oil remained light and spotty, with nominal price of 8c. per pound, tankcars, Atlantic ports, and 7½c. per pound, same basis Gulf ports.

Los Angeles.—The crude oil market was quiet with no sales reported during the week. Crude tuna offered 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Diego.

Fatty Acids

Interest centered chiefly in small lots for prompt shipment. Vegetable fatty acids were quotably unchanged. Red oil and stearic acid were in moderate demand. Recently advance prices held unchanged, despite some weakening in the tallow and greases market.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Offerings were not liberal, but adequate to take care of current demand. Buying interest continued fairly good, although very few buyers are anxious to book except on a hand-to-mouth basis. Forty-one percent meal was quoted at $69 per ton, sacked Memphis; $72 Alabama; $73.50 Georgia and Carolina mill points.

Linseed Meal—Trading restricted to nearby delivery. Market unchanged and steady.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal demand was fairly good for nearby delivery the past week, but beyond April the demand was slow. Prices were unchanged. Extracted meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $69 to $69.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for March delivery. Expelier meal, 32 percent protein or better, was quoted around $5 higher than extracted meal. Shipments continued good.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pound, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	14,460,000	7,500,000
Since Sept. 1	391,330,000	352,400,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Last week the government offered peanuts for sale to produce approximately 1,200 tons of meal in the southeast. Market was slightly stronger following higher asking prices for soybean meal. Forty-five percent old process was selling at $82 per ton f.o.b. Georgia points and solvent at $80 f.o.b. South Alabama area for March-April shipment.

Soybean Meal—Meal prices continued to fluctuate very closely with the price of beans. Buyers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner. Forty-four percent was quoted at $83 to $83.50 per ton bulk Decatur for March shipment, with 45 percent commanding about $2 per ton premium. Southeastern production 44 percent meal was offered at $98 per ton sacked f.o.b. Augusta, March, April, May. Demand continued fairly good.

Waxes

Beeswax—Consuming demand was very slow last week. African crude was unchanged at 52c. to 54c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Replacements continued firm. Refined bleached white and yellow bricks and slabs were quotably without change.

Candelilla—Crude continued priced at 74c. to 76c. per pound, spot. Refined also was without change. Interest continued dull.

Carnauba—Market was easier last week. Yellow No. 1 was off to $1.15 to $1.17 per pound, and No. 2 was down to $1.13 to $1.15 per pound, spot, as to quantity. Buying interest continued slow, and firm bids for other grades could have shaded prices.

Japan—Listings rose to 32c. to 35c. per pound, spot, according to quantity last week as a result of negligible supplies. Recent storms in Japan which critically affected both raw material and production facilities accounted for the severe shortage.

Ouricury — High cost of replacement kept the market firm at recently raised prices of 84c. to 86c. per pound, spot, according to quantity. Consumer interest remained confined to immediate needs.

Soybean World Output Is Seen Higher by FAS

World soybean output in 1953, is now placed at 664,000,000 bushels by the Foreign Agricultural Service. While this represents an increase of 10,000,000 bushels over the forecast made in November, 1953, it still remains slightly lower than the 1952 production of 674,160,000 bushels.

The decline of 1.5 percent in world production from 1952 is explained essentially by the fact that the sizable increase in the estimated China-Manchurian harvest failed to offset the sharp decline in United States output. United States production represents 87 to 88 percent of the soybeans grown in the areas of the free world while production in the free world accounts for about one-half of the world total.

United States soybean production in 1953 is estimated at 262,300,000 bushels, the lowest since 1949. The crop was 12 percent less than the 1952 outturn, now revised to 298,100,000 bushels (the second largest of record).

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Miller Measure Cleared for Early Passage

—*Continued from page 3*

use of the pesticide and the residue levels that may safely be tolerated.

Mr. Rockefeller pointed out that the proposed new law would greatly simplify this procedure. He said:—

"In so far as raw agricultural commodities are concerned, the present bill would relieve us from the difficult task of having to determine, or prove to a jury, whether a given pesticide chemical is "required in production or cannot be avoided by good manufacturing practice," and would substitute for that test the test of agricultural usefulness, the determination of which would be left to the Secretary of Agriculture. He would evaluate the agricultural needs and certify whether the pesticide chemical is useful for the purpose proposed, together with an opinion as to the amount of residue likely to remain on the raw agricultural commodity.

Establishment of Tolerances

"This department would then be responsible for establishing tolerances, or exemptions from tolerances, for useful pesticide chemicals. Any food which is a raw agricultural commodity and which has been treated with a pesticide chemical that is poisonous or deleterious or that is not generally recognized among experts as safe for use, would be deemed unsafe and hence adulterated unless a tolerance or exemption has first been prescribed. Any tolerance prescribed must limit the pesticide chemical residue to the extent necessary to protect the public health. The bill contemplates that the tolerance shall be fixed at zero—and use of the chemical thus prohibited—where the scientific data submitted to establish its safety justifies no greater tolerance.

"The bill would provide both informal and formal procedure for establishing tolerances. But the formal procedure, which includes a full public hearing, decision on the record, detailed findings, etc., would not come into play until after the informal procedure has been exhausted and has failed to bring about a tolerance satisfactory to all interested parties.

Informal Machinery Detailed

"The informal procedure would be started by a petition for a tolerance or for an exemption, filed by any person who is also an applicant for registration of the economic poison under the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act. This petition would have to include scienfic data to show whether the chemical may be safely used in the manner proposed. If satisfied with these data, we would issue a regulation establishing a tolerance or granting an exemption. This action is to be taken within ninety days after certification of usefulness by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"But within the ninety-day period either the petitioner or this department could have the petition, with all its scientific data, referred to an ad hoc advisory committee of experts for study and recommendation. The committee is to be appointed by the secretary from scientists selected by the National Academy of Sciences, including in each case one or more "representatives" from land-grant colleges. The full report of the committee, which would include all underlying data and other information before the group as well as its reasons and recommendation, would have to be certified to us within sixty days, or within 120 days if the committee deems additional time necessary. We would then have thirty days, after considering the committee's report, to act on the petition and by order announce a regulation establishing a tolerance (which could be zero) or an exemption. This order would take effect on publication and would end the informal procedure.

Formal Procedure Explained

"The formal procedure would start with an objection filed within thirty days to this published order. Any person, including the original petitioner for a tolerance or exemption, would be entitled to file such objection, if adversely affected by the order. The original petitioner, assuming that the objection is filed by some other person, would be given a chance to reply. A notice of hearing would be published and a formal hearing on the issues held. At such hearing, in addition to any evidence adduced at the hearing, the report of the advisory committee, if the matter had previously been referred to such a committee, would, together with all underlying data, be put into the record, subject, of course, to the right of all interested parties to cross-examine witnesses and to offer evidence in rebuttal, as authorized by the administrative procedure act.

"Judicial review of the final administrative regulations promulgated after formal proceedings would be available to the same extent that existing law authorizes review of regulations emerging from other formal rule-making proceedings.

"The bill would authorize the secretary to initiate action leading to tolerance regulations; it would provide for the issuance of experimental permits, it would authorize the establishment of regulations for the amendment and repeal of tolerances; it would continue existing provisions relating to false guarantees applicable to raw agricultural commodities; and it would provide for the transition from existing law to the new procedures."

Lard for Bolivia Authorized

The Foreign Operations Administration has authorized Bolivia to purchase $500,000 worth of lard in the United States with FOA funds. The contract period runs through April 30, and delivery through June 30.

Israel has been authorized to purchase $60,000 worth of crude and refined sulphur, $45,000 worth of chemical products, and $20,000 worth of veterinary drugs.

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2—Carrier Corp. Refrigeration for chilling water: 1—#5H-80-149 for 140,000 BTU/HR, 30 HP; 1—5H-60-149, 15 HP motor.
1—5' dia. x 9'6" Copper Vacuum Pan, C.I. jacket, also steam coils.
2—500 gal. jack. agit. Steel Kettles, XP motors. 60 psi jackets.
1—Haveg column 24" dia. x 30' high.
1—60" dia. x 29' h. Extraction Column.
1—All Steel packed column 24" dia. x 28' high.

Including many Condensers, Haveg pipe, XP motors, Duriron & SS Pumps, etc.

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PROFIT BY SAVING DOLLARS AND DAYS

1—42"x120" Buflovac double drum Dryers; other smaller sizes.
1—Sharples C-28 Super D-Hydrator.
1—6"x15' Sturtevant all steel Jaw Crusher.
1—Stainless Steel Link Belt Roto Louvre Rotary Dryer, #502-16, with motor reducer drive, Ross gas or oil furnace, exhausters, etc. Also #207-10.
1—Oliver 6'x6' Rotary Filter, acid proof.
1—Baker Perkins size 15 JUE, dbl. sigma blades, 100 gal. Mixer.
1—Day #30 Imperial dbl. sigma blade, jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
1—Swenson Walker Crystallizer 70', jacketed, 20' sections.
1—Troy 6"x14" high speed 3-roll mill roller bearing m.d. late type.
1—Shriver 42"x42" Iron Filter Press, plate & frame, 18 chambers, 1" cake.
12—Sperry 18"x18" Iron Filter Presses, 12 chambers.
4—Mikro Pulverizers, 4TH, 251, Bantam SH.
7—Pebble Mills, 800 gal., 6'x8'; 235 gal., 5'x4'; 125 gal.; 50 gal.; 25 gal.
1—6'6"x12' Rotary Granulator or Dryer.
3—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
3—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 6'.
3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls.
3—B & J Rotary Cutters, #2, #1.

SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS

Just Purchased

3—#12 Sweetland Filters, 48 bronze leaves, monel covered, on 3" c.c. Hydraulic Hoist, M.D. Sluicing Device. 642 sq. ft. filtering area.

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1—500 gal. s/s jacketed agitated Reaction Kettle with Reflux Condenser, 15 HP Explosion Proof Motor, Reeves variable speed transmission and Phila. gear reducer.
1—Solid bowl all stainless steel Centrifugal 30" x 40", m.d.
2—500 gal. s/s Tanks. 1—250 gal. s/s Tank.
3—S/s Pumps, with 1½ HP Explosion Proof Motors.

Above equipment NEW—was installed but contract cancelled two weeks before completion.

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1 Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryer, Model No. 705-20.

1—Sweetland No. 2 Stainless Steel Filter.

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 33-D-17.

1—Oliver Lead Filter, 8' x 8'.

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Press, 60 Chambers.

1—Sperry 42" x 42" Aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Press, 35 Chambers.

1—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Super - D - Hydrator, Model No. C-20.

1—Tolhurst Solid Curb Stainless Steel 26" Centrifuge with perforated Basket, and explosion proof motor.

1—Ellis Stainless Steel 30" Centrifuge with perforated basket.

1 Buflovak Type 347 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.

1—A. T. & M. 42" Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge with perforated basket.

1—Micro No. 1SH Pulverizer with Motors.

1—Ball & Jewell No. 0 Stainless Steel Rotary Cutter.

1—Raymond 12" Screen Pulverizer.

1—Baker Perkins Steel Jacketed double arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gallons.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel double arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 9 gallons.

5—1 H.P. Gear Head Agitators, 441 RPM, with 4' Type 316 Stainless Steel Shaft and Propellers.

5—Simpson No. 0 Intensive Mixers.

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1—SHARPLES P-14 SUPER-D-CANTER 316 S.S.
1—SHARPLES DH-2 NOZLJECTOR CENTRIFUGE 304 S.S.
1—SHARPLES C-28 SUPER-D-HYDRATOR 316 S.S.
3—SHARPLES P-16 MONEL and stainless steel Pressurite Super Centrifuges.
1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, stainless steel perforated basket, motor driven.
1—BIRD 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL with rubber covered imperforate basket, bottom discharge, motor driven.
1—EIMCO 4'x5' ROTARY VACUUM FILTER.
1—#12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 stainless steel covered leaves.
1—#7 SWEETLAND FILTER with 27 leaves.
1—SHRIVER 36"x36" cast iron, FILTER PRESS P&F 46 chambers, closed delivery.
4—PFAUDLER 1000, 500, 300 and 100 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated REACTORS.
1—2,800 gallon 6'x12' Storage Tank 316 stainless with steam coils.
1—HERSEY 3'x26' stainless steel HOT AIR ROTARY DRYER.
1—F. L. SMIDTH 4'x30' ROTARY KILN, ⅜" shell, welded construction.
1—DEVINE 2'x4' VACUUM DRUM DRYER, 316 S.S.
2—F. J. STOKES ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS, 3'x15' and 30"x8'.
1—Double Drum ATMOS. DRYER, 36"x 84".
1—LINK BELT 7'5"x20' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER, 316 S.S.
2—LINK BELT steel, 2'7"x10', 3'10"x16' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYERS, S.S.
1—LINK BELT, Monel 2'7"x8' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER.
4—ABBE 6'x10' porcelain lined, jacketed PEBBLE MILLS.
1—JEFFREY 30"x24" Type A, HAMMER MILL with 30 HP motor.
1—#2 DH MIKRO PULVERIZER.
1—WILLIAMS "SUPER TITAN" 5 Roll Mill.
1—RAYMOND 5 Roll HIGH SIDE MILL.
2—HARDINGE 6'x22", 4½'x16" CONICAL STEEL LINED MILLS.
1—BAKER PERKINS 290 gal. double arm MIXER, 304 S.S.
1—BAKER PERKINS 50 gal., Type JEM, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, 50 HP motor.
2—BAKER PERKINS 100, 50 gal. double arm, JACKETED MIXERS, Sigma Blades.
1—BAKER PERKINS 35 gal. stainless steel, double arm, JACKETED MIXER, Sigma Blades.
4—SIMPSON INTENSIVE MIXERS #0 and #00.
2—#42 ROTEX SIFTERS, 40"x84" double deck Screens.
6—STOKES DDT, DDS2, D4, D3, B2 and R Tablet Machines.

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1—6' D x 8' L Pebble Mill, Porcelain Lined, 30 HP motor.

3—Horiz. Ribbon Mixers—280, 100 and 50 cu. ft. sizes.

1—Stainless Steel Condenser, shell and tube, 79 sq. ft.

1—550 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Pressure Kettle.

1—Stokes Jktd. Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' D x 15' L.

1—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryer, 5' dia. x 12' long.

1—Stainless Steel Packed Column, 14" dia. x 25' H x 3/16", T304.

1—3500 gal. Monel Tank, ¼" dished heads, 3/16" shell, 6' dia. x 16' H.

1—8000 gal. NEW Stainless Steel Tank, 7'8" dia. x 24'2" L.; 11 ga.

2—6000 gal. Vert. Stainless Steel Tanks, ¼" shell and top, 7/16" dished bottom.

1—Resina Screw Capper, pt., qt. & gal. cans.

1—Fitzpatrick D6 Comminuting Machine, St. St.

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8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. Turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

40—Stainless Steel Tanks—15, 30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 260, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,700, 6,000, 8,200 gal.

30—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 500, 1400, 2300, 3100, 4100 and 9000 gal.

30—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

2—450 gal. St. St. Jktd. Agit. closed Processing Kettles.

3—13 gal. Stainless Steel (T347) Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels, 700# int. pr., 50# jkt. pr.

1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L. (86 gal.).

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

8—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 160, 70, 55, 40 and 14 sq. ft.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel. 30 HP Motor.

2—Mikro Pulverizers, #2-SI and #2-TH.

2—48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Bottom Discharge, AT&M & Bird.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

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FOR SALE

9—Devine 17 & 20 Shelf, Double Door Vac. Shelf Dryers 59"x78".
1—Bird 48" S.S. Sus. Style Cent.
1—ATM 36" S.S. Sus. Style Cent.
1—Day 15 Gal. D.A. Jack. Mixer.
1—B.P. 20 Gal. D.A. Jack. Mixer.
2—Pfaudler Reactors, 100 and 500 Gals.
1—Blaw Knox 110 Gal. Autoclave, 2000 psi.
3—Sperry 24" C.I. Presses, 4 Eye—40 Ch. 2" Cake, Hyd. Closures.
3—Sperry 24" C.I. Presses 21 and 30 Ch.
1—Sweetland Filter #12—Brze. Leaves.
3—Rotex Sifters, 20"x48" to 40"x120".
3—Bubble Cap Columns, 27" x 36" Alum.
1—Buflovak 6' Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Mikro 2TH Pulv. 15 H.P. Motor.
1—Keeler 350 H.P. Boiler 160#.
2—Vert. 6,000 Gal. S.S. Tanks.
4—Rubber Lined tanks, 3,500 & 39,000 Gals.
2—Resina Type "S" & "LC" Screw Cappers.
1—Standard 429 Gluer & Sealer.

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Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
5 x15 Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
2—Allbr Nell 4 x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam, gas & elect Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

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4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges. 2 HP. Also Sharples #6.
3—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18" 24" 30" 36" iron Filter Presses, also disc types. Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
Pfaudler 500-gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Devine 36" dia. Impreg Unit, complete.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle.
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
New Stainless Tanks built to order.
Copper Varnish Kettles. 150 to 300 gals.

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Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
Abbe 24"x33" & 30"x36".
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33". Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Williams 5 Roll Super Titan Roller Mill, 100 HP.
Buchanan 12"x12" Jaw Crusher.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
2—Robinson 16" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S & Premier 1½ H.P Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gal. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
Day 1000# Steel Powder Mixer M.D.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
4—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes #230, 4" dia Preform Machine
Ball & Jewell #000, #1 & #1½ Rotary Cutters.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P
5—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines. ½ to 4"
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Samco Jr. Vac. liquid Filling Machine.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry etc.
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Dryer steam, 24 trucks with trays.
Mixer Dbl. geared sigma arms, 10 HP.
Filterpresses, Iron, 12—18—24—30".
Tank, S/S, 2,000 gallons, horizontal.
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Reactor, steel, 350 gal. 3&5 HP, Agtr.
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Drives, James, Vertical, 7½ HP, 17.6 RPM.
Vacuum Pumps, Beach Russ & Kinney.
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1—St. Regis 100-lb. Bag Filling Machine.
Patterson 200-gal Pebble Mill—with 15 H.P. motor.
1—Read SS dbl arm mixer, unjacked, 12 gals.
2—S.S. Colloid Mills, 1—3-inch, 1—6-inch.
2—S.S. 316 Tanks—1—750 Gal.—1—900 Gal.
1—Shriver 12"x12" C.I. Filter Press—24 Chambers.
1—Baker-Perkins 200 gal. jacketed, double arm Sigma blade mixer.

1—Bird 36"x50" S.S. 304 Continuous Centrifuge.

1—Griscom-Russell Heat Exchanger S.S., 135 sq. ft. heating surface.

1—125 Gal. S.S. 316 kettle, 150 PSI, 2 HP, XP motor—NEW.

5—Nickel S.S., Durimet 20, centrifugal pumps, 10 to 400 GPM.
1—Bird rubber covered suspended centrifugal 40" basket with 40 HP motor.
1—Shriver 30'x30' C.I. Filter Press—24 Chambers.
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#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 350 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
1—Rotary Dryer direct fired 54"x30'6".
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 47"x27".
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals., both Horizontal & Vertical.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
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2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—Jacketed.

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W. & P. type 3500 gal. Steam Jacketed, Double Arm Mixer.

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Baker Perkins BB, W. & P., Readco heavy duty 50, 100, 150 gal. Double Arm Mixer.

J. H. Day, New Era, Hottman Mixers, from 1 to 450 gal., with and without Jackets, Single and Double Arm.

Day 650 gal. S. J. Jumbo Mixer.

Robinson 200, 400, 600, 1500, 10,000 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.

Colton Rotary Tablet Machine.

Tyler Hum-ner 2-Deck Sifter.

Copper, Aluminum and S.S. Steam Jacketed Kettles.

Huhn Steam Tubular and Gas-Fired Rotary Tubular Dryers.

S. & S. A, B Transwraps.

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Horix S. S. Rotary Filler.

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Good Equipment at the Right Prices

3—Houchin 5000# Soap Crutchers, M.D.

1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 4" centers.

1—Day #30 Imperial Mixer, S.S.

1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.

6—J. P. Devine #27 and #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers with Condensers.

1—Burt Labeler, fully adjustable to gal.

1—Wolf 2500# Dry Powder Mixer.

3—Sparkler Filters, Model 8-6, S.S.

2—Buflovak 5 x 12' Vacuum Drum Dryers.

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FORK LIFT TRUCKS—7500# cap. Hyster —New engines.

BLOWERS—EXHAUSTERS—Unused Sturtevant Size 115, Design 7—plus others.

MIXERS—LANCASTER LAB. & 4 EAG, Simpson #1½, Robinson 15"x10' double tub—Stokes 13 gal. lab. W&P 80 gal. double Sigma.

FEEDERS—Jeffrey Waytrol #118. Farquar 8"x12' belt—3'x9' Apron.

CRUSHERS, JAW—2x6, 9x15, 11x26, 18x36.

ROTARY DRYERS — 4x20, 4½x21, 5x40, 6x80.

NASH HYTOR PUMPS—AL. 673 & MD 623 w/ motors.

PUMPS CENTRIFUGAL—s/s—Rubber C.I. w/ motors.

MILLS HAMMER—Wms. 8x14—24x30, Jeffrey 24x36—Sturtevant #1 Ring Roll.

PEBBLE MILLS—Lab. Jars & 100—235 gal. w/ new porcelain linings.

ROTARY VAC. FILTERS—Feine w/string discharge—3'x2'.

MILLS HARDINGE—Lab. Unit 3'x8"—6'x 22"—Ball—7'x36" pr bbl.

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Hell No — We can't savy why you HAVEN'T BOUGHT THIS OUTSTANDING EQUIPMENT

Baker Perkins 500 gal. jacketed double arm mixer.

2—100 gal. Day dble. arm mixers, sigma blades.

2—3000# powder mixers, jkt'd.

1—300 gal. stainless steel 304 jkt'd, agitated reactor.

1—750 gal. stainless steel 316 agitated reactor.

1-3' x 24' Hersey monel rotary drier.

1—17 shelf Buflovak dble. door vac. drier, 59' x 78'.

8—32" Shriver wood filter presses.

3—Colton 5½ T single punch tablet presses.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
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WOrth 4-8130

FOR SALE

Dryer: Louisville 14x72", stain. steel.
Filter: Oliver 1x1', type 316 stain. steel.
Hammer Mills: Williams, Mikro, Prater.
Vac. Drum Dryer: Devine 2x4', st. steel.
Pressure Tank 8x40', 125 psi., ASME.
Kettles: 50 gal. s.s. agit., 125 psi.
Rotary Cutter: Ball & Jewell #1½, 20 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mixer: Simpson 36" Intensive.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Mixer: Day 3-bbl. single arm, st. steel.
Colloid Mills: Premier and Eppenbach.
Mill: Hardinge 36"x5' continuous.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 32", rubber covered.
Evaporator: 60 sq. ft., type 316 stain. steel.
Vacuum Pumps: Stokes, Nash, Beach-Russ.
Heat Exchanger: Karbate 16.5 sq. ft. in area.

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All equipment in excellent condition, still installed.

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Width	Length	Height
36'	71'	16'2"
30'4"	58'9"	10'
28'8"	30'	10'
20'	26'	9'4"
18'6"	25'	12'4"
16'5"	32'	7'
16'	16'	6'8"
14'9"	20'10"	9'10"

ATMOSPHERIC COOLING COILS

Adm. Tubes 1"x20'x18 ga. C.I. Heads
481 sq. ft., 2 pass. (8)
374 sq. ft., 1 pass. (3)
296 sq. ft., 1 pass. (25)
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¾" x 20' x 16 ga. NEW Adm. Tubes (5)

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14/11" x 20" Cooper, 300 PSI.
14/12½" x 20" Cooper, 175 PSI.
34" x 20" Worthington, 75 PSI.
14" x 20" Worthington, 75 PSI.
13" x 16" Cooper, 75 PSI.
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26 sq. ft. Steel Tubes 3" x 20'. (6 units in series.)
16 sq. ft. Steel Tubes 5" x 20'. (4 units in series.)

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1,000 bbl. 26' x 16', bolted. (3)
25,000 gal. 10' x 40', hor., 50# WP. (10)
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2,100 gal. 6' x 10', vert. (3)
1,750 gal. 6' x 8'3", vert. (2)
950 gal. 4' x 10', vert. (2)
100 to 750 gal., vert. (13)

STEEL FRACTIONATING TOWEERS

84" x 30', 10 trays 75 PSI, mist extractor.
72" x 28' with reboiler.
72" x 16', 6 trays.
60" x 24', 10 trays.
60" x 22', 5 trays.
48" x 24', 10 trays. (2)
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8" x 6", F.M., Fig. 505, gas engine.
8" x 6", Union, 50 HP.
6" x 5", Worthington G5, 50 HP.
6" x 5", Worthington 5L, 25 HP.
6" x 5", Union, 20 HP.
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2½" x 2½", Worthington 2½-R2, 60 HP.
2½" x 2½", Worthington 2½-R2, 25 HP.
2½" x 2½", Westco BR, 5 HP.
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*Taylor Fulscope Controllers. (10)
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★ Readco 210 Gal. Jacketed Double Ribbon Mixer; extra heavy; 30" x 33" x 68".

★ Lancaster MixMuller Model EAG4 complete with hoist and all accessories; 10 H.P. AC motor.

★ Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 H.P.; cap. 1000 lbs. per hr.

★ Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Ter-Meer Continuous Centrifuge No. S12 with 7½ H.P. A.C. motor.

★ Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor Jacketed for 150 PSI and Internal Pressure 300 PSI; 50" x 17'.

★ International 8' x 8' Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill with 50 H.P. gear head motor.

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Hurst & Co., Executive Here in April. Henry Risner, Managing Director of A. Hurst & Co., Ltd., 54a Tottenham Court Road, London, will arrive in this country about April 5th on a thirty day business trip. Mr. Risner's mission in this country is primarily to seek agencies for American raw materials for the United Kingdom. His address while in this country will be—30, Country Club Lane, Wallingford, Pa.

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For Sale—Spectrograph—Bausch & Lomb Medium Quartz, Cat. No. 33-84-20-01, with Arc and Spark stand. Spark Generator, Spectrum Viewing Box, Sector Photometer, Quartz Absorption Cell Set. W. E. Irwin, R. P. Scherer Corporation, 9425 Grinnell, Detroit 13, Michigan.

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Pilot Plant and full scale chemical plant equipment required for large expansion program. Kettles, columns, heat exchangers, tanks, mixers, dryers, centrifuges, pumps, filters, screens, pulverizers etc. Stainless Steel alloy equipment preferred. Complete plants given immediate study. OPD 280.

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Want To Rent on a part time basis; plant facilities having a steam jacketed stainless steel or copper kettle and about 60 lbs. steam pressure. Suitable arrangements can be arranged. Desired near New York City. OPD 303.

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Sell Now! Markets declining. Confidential services offered for disposal of raw material inventories; factory output over-production; also by-products and residues; equipment. OPD 289.

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Top Opportunity for salesman with drive capable of serving the alkyd and resin field. Please detail experience—strictly confidential. Our personnel have been notified. Address OPD 300. Care Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter.

Excellent Opportunity for qualified man offered by leading raw material supplier in resins field. We require a surface coating technical sales representative with a minimum of three years laboratory or allied experience. Selling experience desirable but not essential. Personable young man, 25 to 30, willing to travel. Basic training provided. Send resume to OPD 299.

Chemist Experienced in coatings for Research on lacquers, hot melts and waxes for Wisconsin Paper Manufacturer. Give training, experience, and salary expected in letter to OPD 295.

Chemist—Los Angeles—Must be qualified for industrial cleaning compound and general specialty work. Top man for highly potential job. All replies should contain experience and salary required. OPD 304.

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Mature man (Canadian) importer with many years experience of importing Crude Waxes etc. from origin (over 15 years) wishes to connect with organization on a fixed moderate remuneration. Contacts include large and small manufacturers in Canada and the United States. Further particulars will gladly be given without obligation. Reply to OPD 302.

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Representative Wanted—Paint machinery manufacturer requires sales representation, prefer representative desiring additional lines who is now calling on paint manufacturers. Commission basis, protected territory. OPD 296.

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USDA Warns on Fertilizers

—Continued from page 3

tilizers," however, the report had the following to say:—

"Farmers should consider the farm as a whole when deciding how to distribute the fertilizer they plan to apply. They also need to consider the total effects of fertilizer used. Use of fertilizer can intensify the problems of an already unbalanced agriculture, or it can aid in bringing it into better balance.

"The way the farmer uses fertilizer on all his land, including diverted acres, can greatly influence the success of the adjustment program in general, and the success of the individual farmer in making needed changes on his own farm.

"Use of fertilizer and other yield influencing practices is a matter of particular importance in 1954. Farmers can, of course, lower average costs per unit of yield and increase net returns per acre by using fertilizer up to the most profitable rate. This is as true for 'surplus' crops as for other crops, but for crops under control programs, application of fertilizers at most profitable rates for the individual farmer may in the short run tend to accentuate the surplus problem. Eventually the burden of this problem must be shared by the individual farmer.

Problem in 1954 Illustrated

"For example, in seven southeastern states, acreage allotments for next year indicate that about 1,650,000 acres will be diverted from cotton to other uses. If all farmers used the most profitable rates of fertilizer on the remaining acres of cotton, the increase in yield per acre over 1953 yields could result in producing more cotton on the smaller acreage than was produced on the larger acreage in 1953.

"The problem of holding down farm costs in relation to prices and incomes in the long run is largely one of making changes in farm enterprises and practices to conform to changes in supply-demand relationships. In keeping with the long-time prospects for relatively favorable demand for livestock and livestock products farmers generally will find advantageous the use of fertilizer in initiating the shift of diverted acres to hay and pasture."

The department reported that the 1953-54 supply of fertilizers is forecast at about 11 percent above 1952-53, "and should be ample to satisfy expected demands," and reviewed the outlook for each of the three major plant nutrients as follows:—

Nitrogen (N):—The supply of nitrogen (N) available for fertilizer purposes in 1953-54 is currently estimated at slightly over 2,000,000 tons. This is based on current rates of production and scheduled completion of new synthetic ammonia facilities, and assumes about the same import-export balance as in 1952-53. This represents an increase of a little over 11 percent above the reported 1952-53 supply.

The supply of solid nitrogen materials (dry nitrogen) available for 1953-54 probably represents around 60 percent of the total supply, and solutions and liquid materials (wet nitrogen) amount to 40 percent. For the previous year these percentages, based on trade deliveries, were approximately 62 and 38 percent.

Phosphates (P_2O_5): — The supply of available phosphates for 1953-54 is presently forecast at 2,667,000 tons, available phosphoric oxide (P_2O_5) basis. This estimate is based on current information with regard to the completion dates of new plants, trends in use, and available production data.

The supply of available phosphoric oxide for the current season probably will be about 10 percent above the 2,414,000 tons which were put into domestic trade channels in 1952-53. The new plant capacity scheduled for completion in 1953-54 involves a sizable tonnage of concentrated superphosphate, which should increase substantially the supply of this material now available in relation to the total quantity of P_2O_5.

Potash (K_2O):—Considering the probable increase in domestic production, and assuming approximately the same import-export balance as in 1952-53, a 1953-54 supply of 9,941,000 tons of potash (K_2O) is forecast. This amount is about 12 percent above the reported 1952-53 supply of 1,739,000 tons and reflects production from new facilities as well as increases from older producing units.

Pesticides Carryover

—Continued from page 3

vary considerably from year to year and from type of farm to type of farm. In 1953, for example, expenditures on family-operated cotton farms in the southern Piedmont area averaged around $55 per farm. In 1951 these pesticides would have cost nearly twice as much. However, these farmers spent around $80 for pesticides in 1951 as the quantities used were about a fifth less than in 1953. Expenditures in 1952 averaged about $40 per farm. These farms averaged fifty-three acres of crops harvested in 1953, of which sixteen were cotton.

"On some types of farms expenditures for insecticides are negligible. Annual expenditures for weed control materials on wheat-small grain-livestock farms in the northern plain averaged approximately $20 per farm in each of the last few years. These farms are much larger than the Piedmont cotton farms. They average about 475 acres per farm with over 300 acres in crops."

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SBA Chief to Get Advice From New 6-Man Council

A National Council of Consultants to advise the administrator of the Small Business Administration in the development of SBA programs was appointed last week. The six-member council consists of the following men:—

Lee A. Potter, jr., president of Forman, Ford Co., Minneapolis, Minn., paint manufacturers and distributors of flat glass; Henry Blackstone, president of Servo Corporation of America, New York; Walter R. Bimson, president of Valley National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz.; Hal J. Lainson, president of Dutton-Lainson Company, Hastings, Neb., manufacturers of electrical supplies; Lynn L. Bollinger, chairman of Helio Aircraft Corporation, Concord, Mass., and G. Harold Welch, vice-president of The New Haven Bank, New Haven, Conn.

Renegotiation Board Extends Financial Report Filing Time

The Renegotiation Board has granted an extension of time for filing financial reports by firms whose fiscal year ended in December, 1953.

In a notice published in the March 6 *Federal Register*, the board announced that "every person having a fiscal year which ended during the month of December, 1953, is hereby granted an extension of time, until not later than May 1, 1954, to file the financial statement for such year required of such person by section 105(e)(1) of the renegotiation act of 1951."

Glidden Unit Post to Joyce

Charles A. Joyce has been appointed sales manager of Glidden Company's feed mill division at Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Joyce began his career with Glidden in 1948 at the soya products division in Chicago. In 1950 he was appointed assistant general manager of the feed mill division.

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